your columns concerning
this city, has no basis in
emanated from some irre-
sponsible person."
e 1446 Police Commissioner
sterday in New York City,
large number of prominent

ation Societies of Canada
ctive, and societies that are
dion of annexation, have
lon, and will hold a conven-
t summer.

RE ORATORS.

ung Gentlemen Who
Prizes at Galesburg

to the Chicago Tribune.
eb. 26.—Large delegations
ncerned in the college con-
arrived, and the orators are
r for the fray. The pro-
lay is:
"The Scholar and the Mys-
ervation."
"The Heart the Source of
"—Their Power and Pos-
"The British Rule in India."
earning and Labor."
ence over assembled in Galesb
ed in the Opera-House this
witness the contest, which is
xcitement.

IVE-STOCK MARKET.

26.—CATTLE—Opened fairly
ket at 4@5c lower; very bad,
generally graded first quality,
good fair quality, 4@4½c. Bo-
ed.
mand; fair supply, 7½@8½c.
Sales, 1,613. Sales at 4½@7½c.

RRIAGES.

In this city, Feb. 25, at the
No. 124 East Madison-st., by the
Clarence E. Whitney and Miss
of Chicago.

EATHS.

n city, suddenly, Feb. 25, John
native of Aberdeen-shire, Scotland,
Forty-fifth Milwaukee-av.
on the 27th inst., at 2 p. m., to
ds please copy.
don, Mary Moore, wife of Dominick
ly. Funeral from 247 Townsend-st., by cars to
ery. Friends invited to attend.
ed, Feb. 27, of diphtheria, Mary
ter of Patrick and Ellen Hartnett,
ed 2 years and 11 months. Funeral
ence of her parents, 247 Townsend-st., at
ock. Friends of the family are invited to at-
ce.
ed, Feb. 27, Mrs. Ellen Hartnett, wife of
ve Hartnett, aged 36 years. Funeral from
ence of her husband, 247 Townsend-st., at
ock. Friends of the family are invited to at-
ce.
ed, Feb. 27, Mrs. Ellen Hartnett, wife of
ve Hartnett, aged 36 years. Funeral from
ence of her husband, 247 Townsend-st., at
ock. Friends of the family are invited to at-
ce.

TION SALES.

, LONG & CO.,
125 and 127 Randolph-st.

E WINES
CHAMPAGNE,
nds: "Carted Ore," "Perfect
ers," "Extra Dry," "Mar-
Brut," "Extra Sec," "Ex-
Sec," "Imperial," "Carte
Sec," "Carte Blanche," "Ex-
Dry," and "Extra Quality."
ale by
O.'S DRY VERZENAY.
125, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

SATURDAY SALE,
0½, Feb. 28, at 9½ o'clock,
Robes, Chamber, and Dining-room
Stoves, Crockery, etc., etc.
at 1 P. M.
ABLE SALE
Shelving, Counters, Stoves, etc.
LLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

N, POMEROY & CO.
Feb. 27, at 9½ o'clock,
Carpets, Sale of
OLD FURNITURE,
ment attractive sale of the season.
ond-hand Parlor and Bed-
ture, Mirrors, Mattresses,
ock of the entire stock of a large
Dealer will be sold to close out by
ON, POMEROY & CO.
Feb. 28, at 9½ o'clock,
Furniture, Carpets, Crockery,
ed, and a general assortment of
ld Furniture, Mirrors, Mattresses,
ON, POMEROY & CO.

BANKRUPT SALE
F AUCTION, OF A
ard & Fixtures,
Nos. 122 to 126 Lumber-st., on SAT-
at 9 o'clock p. m., a stock of 7,000
of Upper Leather, a good Engine
large Derrick, Stone Trucks and
ers, formerly of GEORGE W.
ers in the trade.
OMBOY & CO., Auctioneers,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

D. P. GORE & CO.,
170 Wabash-av.
Feb. 28, at 9½ o'clock, call and
at Mammoth Stock of
old Furniture,
Parlor Suits in great variety,
Chamber and Kitchen Furniture, Mat-
Top Tables, Extension Tables,
Mirrors, Mattresses,
Office Desks, Show Cases,
Non-Fire Mirror, cost $300, a
Chromes and Engravings, a
Chairs and Rockers from a
Crockery and Glassware.
Bedding, Carriages, and
G. P. GORE & CO., Auct's.

A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
MILLISON-ST.,
between Dearborn and Clark.)
REGULAR SALES:
Phaetons, Harness, &c.,
y, at 10 o'clock, at 160 Madison-st.
OODS, CLOTHING,
OTS, SHOES, &c.,
at 10 o'clock, at 160 Madison-st.
OLD FURNITURE
NERAL MERCHANDISE,
y, at 9½ o'clock, at 160 Madison-st.
S HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
ets, Table Cutlery, Groceries,
tings, Chromos, &c.,
y, Feb. 28, at 9 1-2 o'cl'k,
Salesroom, 160 Madison-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers.

ables and all the Fixtures,
and Liquors of Saloon
South Clark-st.,
F AUCTION,
orning, March 2, at 10 o'clock,
Saloon, 66 South Clark-st.,
A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

OOD & WILLIAMS,
Auction Rooms, 22 South Canal-st.
Will have Auction Sales
, Friday, and Saturday,
all kinds of New and Second-hand Furniture, Wood
Mattresses. We are selling the contents of
or chattel mortgages this week, and want to
or other goods in store.
SWEETLAND BROS., Auctioneers.

N. P. HARRISON,
AY, Feb. 28, at 9 1-2 o'clock,
Plate and Second-hand
RNITURE,
Sofas, China Vases,
y Goods, Show Cases,
One Elegant Show Case,
e Chromos must be sold,
Wood Work, &c., at 12 o'clock.
WHITE LEAD, in lots to suit,
Madison-st.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1874. NUMBER 189.

WATCHES.

CORNELL WATCH CO.,
OF CHICAGO, MANUFACTURERS OF
STEM & KEY-WINDING
WATCHES,
Three grades of which have their unequalled Stem-Winding and Hand-Setting Attachment. Selling at $25, $50, and $100 each, with the Co.'s guarantee of the accurate performance and perfection of each Watch. Special arrangements made with responsible dealers for the sale of our goods. THE CO. DO NOT SELL TO JOBBERS.
PAUL CORNELL, President.
T. T. WILLIAMS, V. Pres't and Manager.
Address CORNELL WATCH CO., Grand Crossing, cor. Seventy-sixth-st. and Greenwood-av., Chicago, Ill.

FINANCIAL.

DIME
SAVINGS BANK,
Chartered by the State of Illinois.
Exclusively a Savings Bank.
105 CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Block.
Six per cent compound interest on deposits. Pass books free. Money also invested for others on Bond and Mortgage in small sums at 10 per cent interest; no charge to lender for abstract or legal examination of title.
GEO. SCOVILLE, President.
WM. KELLEY REED, Cashier.
NOTE.—During the recent panic, this Bank has paid all deposits on demand, without notice.

FINANCIAL.
I am selling Exchange on England, France, and Germany at current rates. Buy notes secured by mortgage, and loan money at regular bank rates to my depositors.
LUCIUS SILVERMAN, Banker,
Chamber of Commerce.

WE ARE SELLING
GOLD DRAFTS
ON NEW YORK at New York Gold Rates.
BRENN & BREWSTER, Bankers,
96 Washington-st.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
SHIRTS,
Collars,
CUFFS,
AT
WILSON BROS.,
67 & 69 WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO,
And Pike's Opera House, Fourth-st., Cincinnati.

GENERAL NOTICES.
The Lumber Trade.
The oldest, cheapest, and best publication in the country devoted to the Lumber Interest. WEEKLY, $2 a year. Sold by news-dealers everywhere. Specimens free.
J. HENRY SYMONDS, Publisher,
62 Devonshire-st., Boston, Mass.

CARD.
JOSEPH STEIN'S well-known WINE AND LIQUOR BUSINESS will, on account of the erection of a large brick building on the old site, be removed from 248 to 250 MILWAUKEE-ST., COR. UNION, where it will be continued, and the strictest attention given to all orders. The adjoining house on Union-st. will, on account of the removal, be sold very cheap. Respectfully, JOSEPH STEIN.

NOTICE.
After February 1, 1874, the premium upon purchase of TAX CERTIFICATES, held by the city for city taxes of 1873 will be raised to 5 PER CENT.
Chicago, Jan. 20, 1874. S. S. HAYES, Comptroller.

DEBTORS
Pay those who push first and hardest. Don't wait for us to call for paper, but send it in, for time is money. Our mercantile agency will collect claims in all parts of the country; no collection, no charges, and no attorney's fees to settle. FRASIER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, 161 Madison-st.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
2,100 cubic yards of Limestone Ledge, more or less, to be removed. For specifications and particulars apply to JOHN BERTSORY, Sheboygan, Wisconsin.

EAGLE WORKS MANF'G CO.,
C. W. GATES, President, will furnish Engines and Boilers, Mining and Milling Machinery, and all kinds of goods in the machinery line, at the lowest market rates. Send for descriptive circular. Office, 45 South Canal-st., Chicago.

TO RENT.
STORE FOR RENT.
The new and elegant Iron-Front Building, No. 142 Lake-st., divided to suit tenants. Immediate possession. Very low rates.
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 LaSalle-st.

TO LAWYERS.
An elegant suite of three rooms for rent in "Hawley Building," well adapted for lawyers' offices. Apply at No. 8 Hawley Building, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

LIFE INSURANCE.
A very desirable suite of offices for rent in "Hawley Building," corner of Madison and Dearborn-sts. Apply at No. 8 Hawley Building.

PRINTERS' STATIONERS, &c.
A LARGE VARIETY OF
Letter Presses, Books, &c., &c.,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
118 & 120 MONROE-ST.

SHOW CARDS
By A. STEMPEL, 183 East Madison-st.

CONSUMERS will find it profitable to get our prices before ordering elsewhere. HINDLE & JENKINS, Wholesale and Retail Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Manufacturers, 166 Clark-st.

WANTED.
WANTED,
A position as bookkeeper, correspondent, cashier, or for general office work of any kind, by a young man of experience; a good penman; can furnish excellent references, and is anxious to obtain work. Address A 54, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CARDS.
W. C. WATTS & CO.,
21 Brown's Building, Liverpool,
Solicit consignments of Provisions, Lard, &c., and execute orders for the purchase and sale of same for future delivery or delivery. Advances made on consignments. Full information afforded by our friends, Messrs. Fox & Nash, No. 8 William-st., New York.

DRY GOODS.
HAMLIN,
DAVEY & COMPANY,
Madison and Franklin-sts.,
CHICAGO,
Importers and Jobbers of
Dress Groods, Shawls, Woolens,
Cottonades, Jeans, White Goods,
Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, and
YANKEE NOTIONS.
Stocks full, assortment complete.
PRICES LOW. TERMS LIBERAL.
The attention of the Trade is invited.
HAMLIN, DAVEY & COMPANY.

PIANOS.
HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S
PIANOS.
SEVENTY-FIVE first premiums awarded for BEST PIANOS.
20,000 have been manufactured and are now in use.
Franz Liszt, first of living Pianists, says it is the most admirable instrument ever made.
These Pianos, both Grand Square, and Upright, can be seen in Chicago, in large numbers, with a variety of other manufactures, at the Piano and Organ Warerooms of
W. W. KIMBALL,
STATE AND ADAMS-STS.
A large assortment of new Pianos and Organs to RENT.
Parties wishing to pay by installments can be accommodated.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.
THIS
Is the LAST day in which we sell our goods at
10 PER CENT DISCOUNT.
Our Spring Goods are now arriving, and our Spring Fashions are issued. "A word to the wise," &c.
ELY & CO.
(Established, 1854.)

HATS.
"KNOX" Fifth-av. Hotel, N. Y. Spring Style, Gents', Youths' and Children's HATS.
J. S. BARNES & CO., 70 Madison-st.

HATS!
BREWSTER'S,
Cor. Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE.
MANITOBA BREWERY CO'Y,
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.
Rare Opportunity to Brewers for Acquiring the Only Brewery in this New Province.

366 fully paid up shares—$25 each—(forming a portion of the Assets of the Insolvent Estate of James Austin & Co., Montreal), are now offered for sale by tender.
The purchaser would hold a majority of the entire Stock by picking up some sixty more Shares, easily obtainable, and thus control the business. It is in full working order, with capacity for 15,000 gallons per week.
For full particulars address D. McARTHUR, Esq., Merchants' Bank, Winnipeg, or RIDDELL & EVANS, Assignees, Montreal.
Feb. 10.

MUST BE SOLD!
Merchants, Tailors, and all others wanting fine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Gents' Furnishing Goods, can find a large assortment at 266 Washington-st., which will be sold 25 per cent less than cost, for cash, in quantities to suit.

FIRM CHANGES.
COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have this day formed a partnership under the firm name of
PARKER & HINDLE,
For the purpose of continuing, at the old stand,
No. 166 South Clark-st.,
The Printing, Stationery and Blank Book business of the late firm of Hindle & Jenkins.
S. W. PARKER,
CHAS. L. HINDLE.
Chicago, Feb. 9, 1874.

WROUGHT IRON PIPE.
WROUGHT-IRON PIPE,
Steam Warming Apparatus,
MANUFACTURED BY
CRANE BROS.
MANUFACTURING CO.
No. 10 North Jefferson-st.

ALARM DOOR FASTENER.
BURGLARS and Housebreakers completely defeated by Jerome's Portable Burglar Alarm Door Fastener. They are the best safeguard in the world. Hundreds are now being sold all over the city and country by Agents and Hardware Dealers.
Agents wanted at 175 South Clark-st., Chicago.
C. JEROME, Proprietor.

WASHINGTON.

Butler Triumphs in His Boston Custom-House Fight.

Simmons Confirmed as the Successor of Collector Russell.

He Succeeds in the Face of the Opposition of the Massachusetts Senators.

Threats Loud and Deep Against the Scheming Butler.

He Is Referred to as the Audacious Party Who Runs the President.

Outlines of the Late Polygamy Bill Reported in the House.

The Ordinance Incorporating the Church of the Latter-Day Saints Annulled.

As Are also Several Other Territorial Enactments.

The Centennial Bill Under Consideration in the Senate.

Congress Asked to Appropriate $8,000,000 in Aid of the Exposition.

Motion Made in the House to Reconsider the Vote Rejecting the Franking Bill.

BUTLER'S TRIUMPH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE SIMMONS NOMINATION CONFIRMED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—Ben Butler again finds his star in the ascendant. Last night he was oppressed with cares and filled with intense solicitude; to-night he is free from care and filled with the fierce joy of a victor. Immediately upon the receipt, yesterday evening, of the astounding intelligence that Simmons had been rejected,

MR. BUTLER BEGAN TO WORK.

He sounded the trumpet and rallied the boys, and there are some who assert that he did not seek repose at all last night. He attached great importance to the confirmation of his man, Simmons, and in his characteristic way he went about to secure that end by every available means. There are very few means which Benjamin Butler does not make available when he really means business. All night long the work went on. Every lobbyist and claimant in Washington was pressed into the service. The Hon. J. M. Black was employed. Other men high in state and low in state were made to do duty. The Senate have had

NO PEACE

They never before knew how many different influences could be brought to bear on them till Benjamin Butler found himself deeply interested in a personal way in a matter before them. The knowledge they have acquired in the past twenty-four hours of the possibilities in things has left them in a sort of dazed condition curious to contemplate. One Senator observed, in a feeble way, that he had been importuned by no fewer than twenty different people, between the hour of adjournment last night and the hour at which the executive session began to-day in behalf of Simmons, and it had worn on him. There was never any precisely similar excitement known to Washington. Butler spent the entire day lobbying in the Senate. The result showed that Butler had calculated wisely and planned well.

THE EXECUTIVE SESSION

was a somewhat stormy affair. Sumner roared, and Boutwell whined and pleaded, but when the teat was had it was found that Simmons was confirmed by a vote of 30 to 16.

To-night in the hotels, and bar-rooms, and on the street-corners the people gather in groups and discuss Butler's victory. There is nothing else talked of. Everybody is full of it, and nearly everybody is glad of it. The circumstances of the case were such as that Butler has had the sympathy of the mass with him, and to-night the friends that success always brings are added to his old ones.

REJOICINGS.

Simmons' rooms, at Willards', are thronged with people, and Butler's residence is a centre of attraction. Simmons has champagne and accompaniments ad libitum for his guests, with a dinner later on, while Butler has infectious, hilarious enthusiasm, if nothing more, for his visitors.

Boutwell does not fare well in public criticism. He became afraid of the goblin, and threw over the man who was chiefly instrumental in electing him to the Senate. Butler looks grim, and talks in a dangerously quiet and suggestive way when the Junior Senator from Massachusetts is brought up for discussion.

BUTLER'S CHANCES FOR THE PRESIDENCY

are conceded to have greatly risen. The following dispatches passed over the wires this evening, and need no comment:

BOSTON, Feb. 27, 1874.

To Benjamin F. Butler, Washington:

A spontaneous meeting is now being held by Republicans and Democrats at the Parker House, in honor of the confirmation of William A. Simmons, as Collector of the Port of Boston. Congratulations to you for your untiring and successful efforts to secure the glorious victory. GEO. P. BALDWIN, Chairman.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1874.

To George P. Baldwin, Boston:

Your courteous congratulations received. In the triumph of the poor boy, the soldier and the deserving man, the right of the people to the highest office of the Government is vindicated; and your thanks are due to the firm and manly action of President Grant—the man of the people—and not to me. I join you in your congratulations.
(Signed) BENJ. F. BUTLER.

There is reason to believe that if Grant could have made up his mind to drop Simmons, he would have nominated Alexander H. Rice. This is significant in view of the fact that Rice is to be the candidate for Governor against Butler next fall. Rice came on as far as New York, expecting to be nominated.

[To the Associated Press.]

SIMMONS CONFIRMED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—The Senate was in executive session about an hour this afternoon, on the nomination of William A. Simmons to be Collector of Customs at Boston. Senators Boutwell and Sumner again severally spoke in opposition to the nominee, regarding him as a mere politician, not fitted by education for so responsible a position, who was not acceptable to the larger number of the intelligent citizens of Boston. Messrs. Conkling and Carpenter advocated the nomination, speaking in praise of the gentleman and of his business capacity, and were unable to see in the remarks presented any proper reason for rejection. Finally a vote was taken, and the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 27 against 17, the Democrats present voting in the affirmative. The result was almost immediately known to a dozen or more friends of Simmons, who were standing at the main door, when they gave expression to their joy in loud cheers. To-night they called on Gen. Butler to exchange congratulations. It is regarded as singular that a nomination should be confirmed by the dominant party when, as in this case, the nominee was opposed by both Senators of the State.

THE BOSTON PRESS.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—The *Journal* to-morrow says on Simmons' confirmation: "The answer comes to us from Washington, that we must have Butler and Butler men, whether we want them or not. The Republican party of Massachusetts will not stand the evil and disgrace sought to be, whether intentionally or not, inflicted upon us at Washington."

The *Daily Advertiser* says: "This is an invasion of our rights, for which no precedent will be found in the political history of this country; an outrage which cannot be many times repeated without destroying not only the political party which tolerates it but the harmony of the State as surety."

SPICY READING.

The following telegrams were sent from here to-night:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.

To The Hon. A. H. Rice, Alpheus Hardy, John Cummings, J. H. Dunforth, and others, Merchants' Exchange, Boston, Mass.:

We have performed the duty with which we were charged, and have laid before the President, Senator Boutwell, and others, such views and facts as will tend to correct the idea that a single member rules the whole delegation and Commonwealth of Massachusetts. We hope the result may enable you to dispel another error, which has been industriously circulated, and which is eminently calculated to injure the well-earned fame of our President, and to disturb the harmony of the great Republican party, namely, that the same audacious party runs the President. (Signed) J. W. FORNEY, Chairman.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.

To the Hon. A. H. Rice, Alpheus Hardy, John Cummings, J. H. Dunforth, and others, Merchants' Exchange, Boston, Mass.:

Since the Committee telegraphed you the fight here is over. The fight at home is to come. We propose to keep the Republican party of Massachusetts where John A. Andrew left it. JOHN. W. FORNEY.

To-night Simmons received numerous friends at his quarters, who congratulated him on his triumph.

THE SORT OF MAN SIMMONS IS.

The Boston correspondent of the New York *Tribune* gives the following brief history of Simmons' career as a politician:

Mr. Simmons is the smartest specimen of the new type of politician, such as Grant affects and Butler believes in, that the State can show. He is about 53 years old. Born at the North End of Boston, and with limited opportunities of education, he was, ten years ago, a clerk in a dry-goods store of Hanover street, a locality where the sharper kind of talk takes the lead. He studied law in his leisure hours; but politics about this time opened a more promising and a more congenial field for him. He left the store with $150 as the sum total of his worldly goods. He took the position of Internal Revenue Detector, and after he had held it for four or five years he was worth $100,000 in good stocks and securities. Here was talent effectually demonstrated. How he attained with it had come fame as well—fame that was very local in its spread, but still fame most indubitably. Simmons had become a character at the North End of Boston. Everybody in politics there knew him. From Congressman down to Ward Assessor he was sought and consulted. His moneyed operations were by no means confined to the Internal Revenue Department. He made nearly all the arrangements and did most of the disbursing that attended the election on the theatre of operation in which he had chosen to figure. It was a preliminary to all running for office on his side that the candidate should first see Simmons. He had become a new and very positive factor in all political problems to be worked out. The Democrats detested and the Republicans relied upon him, with about equal sincerity. He brought the former party to give up the most doubtful Congressional district in the State in despair. While the Republicans had a candidate in the North District with money, and had Simmons to use it, they said it was simply folly for them to keep up a fight. He knew just where the weak spot in their ranks was, and he pitilessly went through them. Their voters vanished by scores and hundreds, and went over to swell the majorities of the opposition. His head was reached out to control all the machinery of election. Even their own organization was not safe from it. One year the Democratic candidate for Alderman in the strongest Democratic ward in the city found the regular ticket printed with his name left off, and that of his Republican competitor in its place. The Democrats made wry faces, but there was no help for it. There were 300 or 400 liquor-sellers at the North End against whom warrants were issued or easily could be. Simmons got control of these warrants, and held the terror of their execution over the heads of those at whom they were directed, with the assurance that they could buy exemption if themselves and their customers voted right. He fairly established a reign of terror over the Democratic party.

Of course, such a man was not likely to escape the notice of a statesman of Gen. Butler's proclivities. He early attached Mr. Simmons to his fortunes. The latter did not need much urging. He was gravitated, as one may say, into the position. The methods of the two were so entirely congenial, there was such an exquisite agreement in their ideas and their aspirations, that it was next to impossible that they should be kept apart. Simmons' politics are Butler's—body and soul, sentiment and interest, without a master. He nevertheless did homage to the master when the master appeared. Butler had not learned to appreciate him in his first campaign, for Butler has not a tithe of Simmons' political shrewdness and sagacity. He knew him better last year. He made him his adjutant and chief adviser in the campaign on which he then entered against the better portion of the community. Simmons went into the fight with all his wonted energy. He not only faithfully followed instructions—he bettered them. He assumed the responsibility of controlling the city in Butler's interest after his own ideas and by his own methods. A year earlier he had got himself into position for this work by being elected Chairman of the Ward and City Committees. His plan was to take the caucuses by storm by a surprise movement, and to elect all the delegates a fortnight earlier than usual, while a large proportion of the anti-Butler people were absent on their summer vacation. Collector Russell heard of it, and said it would never do; that such tactics might have worked well enough in a few North End wards, but people would not tolerate their being carried into the campaign in the other sections of the city. Simmons laughed at his scruples. "My objective is to carry the caucuses for Gen. Butler," said he, "and it is a great deal easier to carry them when the voters who are against him are absent than when they are at home and can come in to vote?" It is difficult to say which is to be more admired, the native simplicity or the directness of logic with which this interesting conundrum was propounded. It left the Collector little to say. The caucuses were called by Mr. Simmons at his own time and they were manipulated under his own management. Need it be said that they produced the anticipated results? One of the beauties of the Simmons system is that it so carefully calculates the conditions that enter into the solution of a political problem, that it very seldom has to encounter failure.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE M'CRARY BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—Since the Committee agreed to the McCrary bill and the accompanying report, there has been time for reflection, which has had the effect to rather weaken its hold upon Congressmen who were at first disposed to accept it as a feasible plan for the solution of the cheap transportation problem. The bill provides, it will be remembered, for a Board of nine Commissioners, who are to have control, in effect, of the 67,000 miles of railroad in this country. This will only have the effect to create another bureau or department here in Washington, and if the duties of the Board as devolved upon them by the bill are faithfully performed, it will require a clerical force of such numbers as will make the new department second only, it is thought, to the Treasury Department. This will serve to make the machinery of the Government more complicated than ever before, while it is seriously doubted whether it will answer at all the purposes it is intended to serve.

THE OBJECT TO BE REACHED

is transportation at low rates, and that can only safely be attained in this country by healthy, active competition. Legislation that will prevent combinations of any sort among railroads will accomplish this purpose, and that without adding to the number of office-holders. The Committee have the floor, and the discussion of the bill, which promises to be protracted, will begin on next Tuesday. It will not be a one-sided performance by any means, as the opponents to the bill, the railroad men, and those who oppose bureaucracy, are numerous, able, and eager for the fray, for which they are by no means unprepared.

THE DEMANDS OF THE GRANGERS

for extreme legislation in their own interests, and without regard to the interests of others—for so their demands seem to be held and construed by many just thinking men—are also deemed the wild requirements of a hasty, unthinking people, who smart under their wrongs, and who follow where shrewd demagogues lead.

This has set against them a current of opposition nearly as unreasonable and blind as the spirit which it combats. By means of the approaching expression of the views of these two parties there will doubtless be reached that knowledge which, aided by sober reflection, with all the facts and arguments at hand, will insure intelligent action. The gentlemen who have chosen to hold themselves out as the

LEADERS OF THE GRANGERS

here in Congress are well-known old office-holders, who have greatly damaged already, and will, before they are through with them, still further injure the interests by which they hope to continue their life at the public crib.

THE TOW-BOAT MONOPOLY.

Col. A. Yorke, of New Orleans, appeared before the House Commerce Committee to-day, and made a defense of the Tow-Boat Association, who have been complained of as obstructing the mouth of the Mississippi, and hindering the performance of the work of dredging by the Government boats. He fully traverses the statement by Maj. Howell, in charge of the Government dredging service, and says that he has a certificate signed by all the insurance and bank Presidents, and nearly all of the merchants, shippers, and business men of New Orleans, completely controverting the charges brought against the Towing Association, and establishing the fact that the Association have been performing their duties faithfully and honestly in all respects.

THE FORT ST. PHILIP CANAL.

The House Committee on Railroads and Canals have agreed to report adversely on the Fort St. Philip Canal scheme, on the ground that the surveys as submitted are not satisfactory, as they are lacking in the information that ought to be before Congress on a proposition of the sort. A new survey is to be made, but it will not probably reach Congress this session; and if it does, the chances at present appear to be very much against the project.

RAIDS ON THE TREASURY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—Mr. Tyner, of Indiana, entered a motion this morning to reconsider the vote of yesterday, by which the House refused to pass the franking privilege bill, but subsequently withdrew it, giving notice that on Monday he would introduce and ask the immediate passage of a bill providing for the free transmission of weekly newspapers. Doubtless there will be continual tinkering on this bill until a complete restoration of the privilege is attained. Mr. Tyner's statement was received with tokens of approval all over the House.

[To the Associated Press.]

CLAIMS FOR IRON-CLADS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—The Committee on War Claims were divided to-day, 5 against 5, on the bill allowing certain contractors for iron-clads during the war to go to the Court of Claims for damages. The bill, however, will be reported to the House for action.

THE CENTENNIAL-CELEBRATION BILL

then came up, and Senator Sumner moved a substitute limiting the celebration to one of a national character, confining the arrangements which shall be carried out so as to conform to the provisions of the original act of Congress to the original Commission; and providing that no money shall be appropriated from the National Treasury for account of the celebration. Mr. Sumner then, with oratory, flourish, and gusto, delivered himself of a set speech totally in opposition to the celebration as proposed, and suggesting in its stead a grand celebration of peace and goodwill, having for its basis the resumption of specie payments, so that every man in the nation could jingle in his pocket gold dollars, and the glorious declaration that every man is equal under our laws, which latter means that his civil-rights hobby should be adopted and proudly proclaimed to the world.

Senators Frelinghuysen and Scott replied to Sumner, the former letting off a patriotic speech of the Fourth of July order, and the latter answering in a very sensible, though iron-clad sarcastic manner, the unfavorable speech of Sumner. The Centennial bill will doubtless be passed as it came from the House.

COLLECTION OF CUSTOMS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUTIES ON STEEL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—The question of the reduction of the duties on steel is likely to be a prominent matter within a few weeks. The consumers of the country—New England and the West in particular—have presented a petition signed by over 350 of their number, representing $100,000,000 of capital and employing over 50,000 hands. The burden of the consumers lies in the fact that they cannot use American steel, owing to its not being reliable in furnishing an edge to edge-tools, and also in the home manufactured article costing less than the foreign one, selling at 15½ cents, and the other at 20 cents. Under these circumstances, they contend, protection is not necessary, and that they are merely compelled by the present tariff to pay 5 cents more for their English steel, which they are compelled to use, than they otherwise would. They however do not demand the entire repeal of the present duties, but such reduction as shall be at any rate a relief to their present grievances. They also ask relief to their present grievances. They also ask that the assessment be changed from ad valorem to specific. The petition in question is now before the Ways and Means Committee, and, after the consideration of the moisty matter, which comes up next week, the steel consumers will be heard. It is said that Dawes is favorably disposed to the change, since the Government would gain in revenue by specific duties, being thus protected against fraud.

DUTIES ON FRUITS.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—The House bill in relation to import duties on fruits, as reported from the Finance Committee and passed by the Senate, is as follows, having been materially amended by the Finance Committee:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to suspend the repayment of all duties hereafter paid on imported fruit until further legislation by Congress authorizing the same, or until the final decision of the Supreme Court, except in cases where suits have been discontinued by instruction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the error in the punctuation of the clause relating to fruit plants in the fifth section of the Tariff act, approved June 6, 1872, of inserting a comma instead of a hyphen after the word "fruit," is hereby corrected, and said clause shall read as follows:

"Fruit-plants, tropical and semi-tropical, for the purpose of propagating or cultivation."

The bill now goes to the House for concurrence in the Senate amendments.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The following were the Customs receipts for the week ending Feb. 21:

New York	$2,755,558
Boston	412,704
Philadelphia	158,638
Baltimore	101,904

REVENUE APPOINTMENT.

William Cordill has been appointed Internal Revenue Gauger for the Sixth District of Kentucky.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TERRITORIAL LAND-GRANTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—The House Public Lands Committee are considering a bill authorizing Territories to grant rights of way through the public domain to railroad companies, the right to incorporate the companies being reserved to Congress, however. The bill seems a perfect absurdity, which, if passed, would serve to enable speculators to plaster the country with rights of way with which to speculate and levy blackmail. There is a bare possibility that it will pass. The decision of the Committee will be reached by next week.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—The Senate Committee on Public Lands to-day agreed to report favorably the Hitchcock bill allowing any person who has failed to acquire a perfect title to his pre-emption or homestead entry to file another declaratory statement or homestead application for another tract. They also agreed to report favorably Pratt's bill granting to the several States all unsurveyed overflowed lands, and, with sundry amendments, the House bill amendatory of the act to encourage the growth of timber on Western prairies.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOUNTIES FOR COLORED SOLDIERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—It is thought the House Appropriation Committee have instructed Gen. Garfield to prepare a bill appropriating money to pay bounties to colored soldiers. This expenditure has been so far at the rate of about $5,500 per month, and the old appropriation for the purpose is nearly exhausted. Unless prompt action is had, the Department will be unable to get the warrants.

PENSIONS FOR WIDOWS OF ARMY OFFICERS.

The House to-day did a very just thing in passing bills granting pensions of $30 per month each to the widows of Gens. Canby and Meade, and the mother of Gen. McPherson. Strong efforts were made to have the pensions of the two first raised to $100 a month, but the House refused to agree to it. While there is no disposition to say that these pensions ought not to have been granted, yet it is suggested that there is a possibility that a sister of one of the beneficiaries may be the widow of a private soldier who met his death as bravely as ever man did. This sister, reared as delicately as any of these ladies, is as deserving in every way. If there be such a person, she receives from a grateful people the pitiful sum of $4 a month, and is permitted to earn a living for herself and children at the sewing-machine or the wash-tub, if she does not happen to be in possession of a competency.

ANTI-POLYGAMY.

BILL REPORTED IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—The bill reported by Representative McKee to-day, from the Committee on Territories, concerning the execution of the laws in Utah, gives authority to the United States Marshal to appoint deputies in each judicial district in that Territory. The United States Attorney is also authorized to appoint assistants. It is made their duty to attend all courts. Only male citizens of the United States over 21 years of age and for six months residents in the Territory shall be competent to serve as grand or petit jurers, their names to be drawn from a box, a certain number of them being written on slips of paper. In all prosecutions for bigamy, polygamy, or adultery, it shall not be necessary to prove either the first or subsequent marriage by registration or certificate thereof, or other recorded evidence; but the same may be proved by such evidence as is admissable to prove a marriage in civil cases, and proof of cohabitation by accused with more than one woman, as husband and wife. This declaration or admission that such women are his wives, and his acts recognizing, acknowledging, introducing, treating, or deporting himself towards them as such, shall be admissable as evidence. Any woman now or hereafter holding the relation of spouse or consort, and not that of lawful wife to any man who at the time cohabits with another woman as his wife, spouse, or consort, may file her petition, asking to be discharged from such relations. The court may, upon due hearing, adjudge and decree her to be discharged and freed from such relation, and give her possession and control of her minor children, together with a portion of the estate and property of the man for the support of herself and children. The bill provides that nothing in this shall be construed as repealing, changing, or annulling existing laws against polygamy, and that Probate Courts shall have jurisdiction only in cases of wills and estates of decedents, but shall not exercise any other civil, or criminal, or equity jurisdiction whatever. The District Courts shall have exclusive, original jurisdiction in all cases for divorce, or any and all chancery cases or proceedings. All courts, except Supreme, District, Probate, and Justices' Courts, are abolished. The last section disapproves and annuls the various acts passed in the Legislative Assembly, including the ordinance incorporating the Church of Jesus Christ, Latter-Day Saints; an act regulating the mode of procedure in the courts of Utah; an act conferring upon women the elective franchise; an act for the organization of the militia of the Territory; an act prescribing the duties of selectmen and the duties of County Courts; an act in relation to writs of ejectment; an act regulating the mode of procedure in criminal cases; an act regulating elections; an act concerning property rights of married persons; also, all acts providing for the election by the Legislature of Auditor, Treasurer, Surveyor-General, and Warden of the Penitentiary, so far as said acts provide for the election of said officers by the Legislative Assembly, and all said officers will be appointed by the Governor, and subject to removal by him.

The bill was ordered printed, and recommitted to the Committee.

PERSONAL EXPLANATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SCOTT'S SORROW.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—The proceedings of the Senate in open session to-day were generally very interesting. Senator Scott had a grievance against the Washington correspondent of a Philadelphia paper, who had misrepresented Scott's position on financial questions, and the Senator made a personal explanation, in which he explained his position and charged that the correspondent's conduct toward him had proved that the correspondent was more frequently an eavesdropper and libeler than an impartial journalist.

Senator Sherman was also aggrieved, and deemed it his duty to correct a gross calumny against a fellow-Senator. A Detroit paper had printed a dispatch from its Washington correspondent, stating that Senator Chandler had been at his old tricks, and asserting that Mr. Sherman had taken Chandler out of the Senate Chamber in a state of beastly intoxication, and put him to sleep on a lounge in a committee-room. Sherman denied this story in toto, and characterized the

departure of his father, the priests were with him constantly, strengthening him by prayer, and encouraging him to die in the faith. He was fervent in his devotions, and partook of the sacrament in sincerity, and seemed to be thoroughly prepared to meet his God.

THE JURYMEN.

The Sheriff reached the jail about 8 o'clock in the morning, and at once set to work to make out the passes for those who were to witness the execution, and, when this was done, to collect together the following named jurymen: W. B. Werden, Waukegan; J. K. Esler, Avon; H. Helmholz, Waukegan; A. L. Hendee, Avon; T. Goodbury, Shields; L. Ferriss, Waukegan; L. Moson, Vernon; J. Murphy, Shields; J. Roesch, Waukegan; J. C. Southwick, Waukegan; Geo. Bowler, Physicians: O. S. Maxon, Waukegan; C. N. Bond, Libertyville.

It was not a very difficult undertaking to find these gentlemen, as they were all anxious to see the hanging, and came without any attachments issued for them.

THE GALLOWS.

After arranging these preliminaries, Sheriff Bartlett went to look at the "gallows" and to try it, that any possibility of a mishap might be averted.

A portion of the gallows—one end of the rope—was on the second floor, and the remainder between the ceiling and the roof. The rope ran through a hole in the ceiling, and passed through a pulley, which was attached to one of the rafters. At the upper end was about 300 pounds of iron—an anvil and several dumb-bells. The weight was held up by a cord, which was led down to the foot of the stairs, on the second floor, and was tied to a post about fifteen feet from where Rafferty was to stand. This cord was to be cut, and the weight being released thereby, would drop about eight feet. The arrangement was somewhat different from the ordinary suspension gallows, but the principle was the same. Sufficient slack was allowed to give a fall of about three feet.

The inspection concluded, the Sheriff left the Court-House, and as soon as he made his appearance on the outside, he was surrounded by greedy people who were anxious to secure admission cards.

Sheriff Bartlett is by nature obliging, but, in his capacity of Lake County Nemesis, is stern as an ancient Roman. He can understand a journalist's desire to be present at a hanging because, viewed from a professional standpoint, it furnishes matter for first-class news, but Mr. Bartlett cannot see any reason why average citizens should go to extreme lengths that they might witness the artistic strangulation of a fellow-being.

THE PRESS.

The press of the United States was very plentifully represented. Some young men from Chicago and Milwaukee, who never wrote a newspaper paragraph in their lives, attempted to palm themselves off on the Sheriff as bona fide reporters. Mr. Bartlett's acquaintance with the real article rendered him imperious to assaults of this kind, and it was only through obtaining recognition from the older reporters that some green hands from the twilight journals were finally admitted. One fellow said that he represented the *Christian Advocate*, of this city. Another was from the *Interior*, and still another from the *Street Gazette*. The Sheriff, however, refused to recognize any of the foregoing as religious papers, and, if they were orthodox, he thought their morals would hardly be improved by witnessing the execution of an unhappy criminal.

As the morning advanced, the crowd kept augmenting, the surrounding townships sending in their respective contingents, and the trains coming north and south bearing with them hundreds anxious to see how human nature could look death in the face.

SPASMODIC DOCTORS.

In addition to the bogus newspaper bores, the Sheriff had also to do battle against a host of spurious doctors, both of divinity and of medicine. The number of Rafferty's blood-relations also appeared to be like the sands of the lake shore. In short, no dodge was left untried that might soften the official heart to grant "the right of writing," that would give the possessor thereof entrance into what, by the chance, might be termed "the valley of the shadow of death."

THE DAY.

And never did a more lovely day dawn upon such ghastly work. It was too mild for winter, but the unmelted snow lying around the Court-House square reminded the beholders that spring was yet far away. The sun shone down in all the splendor of an unclouded sky, and the gentle breezes seemed to be chanting a soft requiem for the doomed, whose spirit was so soon to be released from the thraldom of its clay. Friday, Feb. 27, did not resemble what is termed in the parlance of slang "a hanging day." There was no villainous gloom about it. True, the criminal, catching a cursory glance through his bars of the beauty of the outer world, might have felt more regret in the slightest degree a lover of nature than he would have felt had the day been one of wild tempest and driving rain. Doubtless Christopher Rafferty was not disturbed by any reflections of that nature, and it may have been that his sight was turned inward, revealing the sinfulness of his heart and lighting that somewhat callous organ to the glory of true repentance. Still, to an unprejudiced observer it appeared somewhat hard that a strong young man, in all the flush of full blood and giant muscle, should be led forth to die, murderer though he was, when Nature herself seemed to proclaim, by the beauty of her smile, that life and not grim mortality was the promise that she held forth to the frail children of the earth.

Great was the feeling of disappointment among the fast-swelling concourse of sensation-hunters mustered outside of the building, when it became generally known that the Sheriff would, under no pretense whatever, admit more spectators than the jury, the reporters, the clergy, the court officers, and the doctors.

OPEN SESAME.

The talisman by which admission was gained to the court-room—facing the ghastly rope—was as follows:

Admit the bearer to court-room.

G. H. BARTLETT, Sheriff.

The foregoing words are simple enough, but many an outsider yesterday noon would willingly have exchanged a valuable note, with Mr. Spinner's peculiar autograph engraven thereon, for a plain slip of paper, bearing that modest legend.

STRATEGY.

In order to avoid the bother to which he was subjected by candidates for the dread arena of the execution, the Sheriff hit upon a brilliant piece of strategy. He selected the genuine reporters and doctors from among the crowd of applicants and locked them safely up in the Grand Jury room, where they were kept under strict guard a few minutes before the fatal hour. He also caused the jail to be cleared of every person who was not privileged to witness the tragedy, and, everything having been made clear, he conducted the chosen few who were favored with reserved seats into the court-room and proceeded to announce to the fated culprit that his moments in this world were numbered.

THE CROWD OUTSIDE.

By this time the mob of spectators without the Court-House had swollen to immense proportions. It was a curiosity array. All ages and both sexes were represented. Very many humane, respectable citizens stood amid that throng of gaping creatures, drawn there by the horrible fascination of what humanitarians would term "a judicial murder." They stood there spell-bound, or changed, swayed, and surged like a tumultuous sea, gazing intently, or stupidly, as the case might be, on the blank white wall of the institution which serves Lake County for a temple of justice. A few special policemen, armed with clubs, and looking very important and overwhelmingly, paced the court-yard and kept the mob aligned in front of the chief building, which faces the Orient. There were about 700 persons gathered there.

THE PRISONER IN HIS CELL.

When Sheriff Bartlett, after leaving the court-room, proceeded to the condemned man's cell he found him engaged in prayer, attended by the Rev. Father Gavin, of Waukegan, and the Rev. Father Dumne, of St. Mary's Parish, Chicago. The officer waited until the clergymen ceased their religious exercises. Rafferty rose from his knees and looked toward the grated door. He saw the Sheriff standing outside, attended by the Jailer and other functionaries. Mr. Bartlett said: "Chris, the hour has come—are you ready?" The doomed murderer replied, in a steady voice,

"I AM READY."

The heavy door was swung open, and, attended on either side by the Roman Catholic clerics, Rafferty stepped from his place of confinement into the corridor. The Sheriff and two officers formed behind the prisoner. Mr. Hennebery, the clerical student, and Jailer Douglass, preceded him.

THE LINE OF MARCH

led through the Jail residence, and, just before reaching the stairway leading to the fatal floor, she and procession encountered Mrs. Douglass, the Jailer's wife, and her two daughters. The child lady shook hands with "Chris," who warmly returned the pressure, but said nothing. The girls, who were weeping and deathly pale, attempted to speak, but emotion choked their utterance. They shrieked in female fashion, and fled to an adjoining room. Rafferty's naturally pale cheek flushed at this evidence of human sympathy. Father Gavin handed him an ebony crucifix, which he greased to his lips, and then, with a bearing that might have done credit to "the bravest of the brave," when he was shot in the Gardens of the Luxembourg, this humble felon

MOUNTED THE FATAL STAIRS.

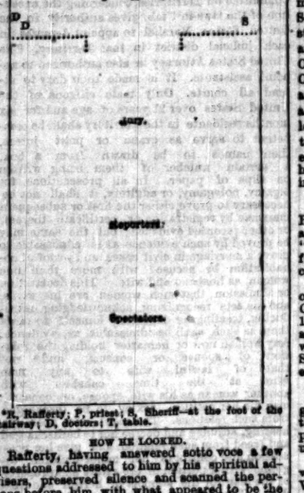
There was no hesitation, no tremor. The compressed lips and flashing eye showed a mind not unaware of the awful situation, but also showed a determination that, exhibited in an honorable cause, might have won the poor wretch who sustained it a niche in the temple of fame.

ON THE SCAFFOLD.

Finally the place of final catastrophe was reached, and Christopher Rafferty saw the rope that was to strangle his life away. A chair was placed for him beneath the noose, and he took his seat with a calmness that was truly astonishing. The clergymen continued their spiritual ministrations, but the responses of the prisoner were not aloud. He coughed strongly twice, and his dark, glowing eyes surveyed the crowd assembled in the court-room to witness his fearful fate. In that moment even, those who felt that his doom was just could not help feeling a respect for the unfortunate young man who was the possessor of a courage at once so conspicuous and so free from bravado. Several voices murmured, "He is going to die game!" and some exclaimed, "With all his crime, Rafferty is a brave fellow." So much does the animal gift of courage appeal to the latent savage in every human breast.

THE COURT-ROOM.

The following diagram will show the relative position of all parties at this moment:



*R, Rafferty; P, priest; S, Sheriff—at the foot of the stairway; D, doctors; T, table.

HOW HE LOOKED.

Rafferty, having answered sotto voce a few questions addressed to him by his spiritual advisers, preserved silence and scanned the persons before him with what appeared to be the most critical observation. He looked remarkably well, although a little pale from the effects of long-continued confinement. He was clean shaven, and his dark hair was parted in military fashion, half shading a forehead by no means "villainously low." Rafferty's worst feature was his mouth, which was large and somewhat coarse in expression. Beyond this, there was nothing of the human gorilla about him, despite all that has been written to the contrary.

THE DEATH WARRANT.

The Sheriff proceeded to read the death warrant, as follows:

The People of the State of Illinois vs. Christopher Rafferty. Indictment for murder.

Now come said people by Reed, State's Attorney, and the said defendant, in his own proper person, as well as by Small, his counsel, also come, and thereupon the said defendant enters his motion in arrest of judgment herein, and by his said counsel, the Court being fully advised as to said defendant's motion, formally entered for a new trial herein, and also as to said defendant's motion in arrest of judgment herein, each of said motions, to which decision of the Court the said defendant excepts. And the defendant, saying nothing further why the judgment of the Court should not now be pronounced, it is ordered that you, Christopher Rafferty, be, by the Sheriff of Lake County, taken from the bar of this Court to the common jail of said county, from whence you came, and from thence on the 26th day of December, 1873, within the walls of said jail, or within the yard or inclosure adjoining said jail, between the rising of the sun and the going down thereof, on said day, to the place of execution, and that you then and there be hanged by the neck until you are dead.

LISTENING TO THE READING.

During the reading of this document, Rafferty closed his eyes once or twice, and seemed to breathe heavily. He also firmly compressed his lips several times, thus indicating his determination to maintain a bold demeanor. At every word his courage appeared to increase rather than diminish. Perhaps the sight of so many faces that showed little or no sympathy with him may have roused some prideful feeling in his rugged breast, or, perhaps, it liked better to leave the world, his glance bent on a crowd of fellow-mortals than to perish in view of a "beggarly array of empty benches."

The Sheriff next read the decision of the Supreme Court, affirming the judgment of the lower court, and the order fixing the 27th day of February as the day on which the judgment was to be carried out.

The eyes of the condemned man remained on the crucifix while the Sheriff was reading, the priests offering a prayer, and he repeating it.

NOTHING TO SAY.

At the conclusion, the Sheriff folded up the document, and, advancing toward Rafferty, said to him: "Do you wish to say anything?"

Rafferty looked him in the eye and replied, in firm voice, "I have nothing to say, sir."

THE FINAL PREPARATIONS.

He was then requested to stand up, and did so. After kissing the Crucifix, he handed it to Father Gavin, who offered a prayer while the Sheriff was binding the murderer's legs together. The pinioning of his arms followed; the crucifix was again kissed, and another prayer offered. His eyes were closed most of the time, but twice he opened them and looked calmly and fearlessly at the spectators, who contemplated the scene in breathless silence.

His arms having been securely fastened, the Sheriff and Deputy Lincoln shook hands with him.

Father Gavin at this moment whispered to him, and Rafferty replied in a similar manner.

The Sheriff then placed a shroud over the victim, and, when his head appeared, he looked as collected and serene as if going to bed. A white muslin cowl was next adjusted, and while it was being pinned to the shroud Rafferty sighed audibly twice.

THE LAST PRAYER.

Father Gavin now prayed aloud, asking the God of goodness and of mercy to remove all guilt of past offenses, and to regard in favor, O Christopher, and grant him a full discharge from all his sins; to renew what had been corrupted by sin, and to make him a member of the Church, and to let him partake of redemption, and to admit him to the sacrament of reconciliation.

THE END.

The word "Amen" had been uttered but a second when the Sheriff cut the rope, and Rafferty was suddenly jerked up about five feet. He fell three, his feet coming within eight inches of the floor.

As soon as the body fell, Dr. Mazon lifted the shroud, and, taking out his watch, began counting the pulse of the suspended man. Many of the spectators rushed toward the door, paying no attention to the Sheriff, who requested them to keep their seats. Their demeanor was simply atrocious, the majority appearing to have no more feeling than so many brutes.

There were only two bodily movements noticed, a drawing up of the legs and a feeble gasp. He probably suffered little pain.

THE PULSATIONS

during the first minute were 70; the second, 64; third, 60; fourth, 65; fifth, 60; sixth, 59; seventh, 44; eighth, 40; ninth, 32; tenth, 28. Ten minutes and thirty seconds after cutting the rope, beating was imperceptible, and Rafferty was dead. His neck was not broken by the fall; he was strangled.

THE BODY.

The rope was cut at seven minutes of 1 o'clock, and the body was allowed to hang until twenty-two minutes after 1. It was then cut down and placed in a handsome mahogany coffin, the plate on the lid of which contained the simple inscription, "Christopher Rafferty; aged 26 years."

Six men carried the coffin down-stairs, and when the Court-House doors were thrown open, and the multitude outside saw what was coming, many of them lifted their hats.

Preceded by the priests, the coffin was borne through a lane of people to a hearse waiting at the foot of the walk.

The crowd followed to the Church of the Immaculate Conception, two blocks distant, the sidewalk on either side of the street being crowded with men, women, and children. After the burial-service had been said, the spectators dispersed to comment upon the execution.

THE LAST EFFORT OF THE CURIOUS.

A number of those who did not go to the church attempted to force their way into the jail, possibly to get a look at the rope, but they did not succeed. Had they gained admittance they would have been disappointed, since it was cut into small pieces and carried off by lovers of relics.

THE BURIAL.

The body was brought to Chicago by Mr. Rafferty in the evening, and taken to his desolate home south of Douglas avenue, between Laurel and Ullman streets. The friends of the family will hold a "wake" until Sunday morning, when the remains will be buried in Calvary.

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

It is customary in the report of the hanging of a criminal to accompany the account of the last sad scenes with a full resume of the circumstances connected with the crime and a biographical notice of the deceased. In this case, however, the history of the crime and of the criminal become, by repetition, simply an oft-told tale, with the particulars of which all are familiar, and it will be necessary to give but a brief glance at the act for which Rafferty paid the death-penalty, and the circumstances consequent upon its committal.

THE MURDER.

Rafferty was one of those men whom liquor thoroughly demoralized, and, on more than one occasion during the fourteen years he lived in Chicago, his quarrelsomeness, induced by drinking, brought him within the pale of the law. On the 3d of August he was "wanted" at the Bridgeport Station for an assault committed upon David O'Donovan, and Officer Scanlan was sent by Sergt. Hood, of that station, with a warrant to make the arrest. The officer departed, accompanied by Officer O'Meara. Rafferty was found at Mrs. O'Brien's saloon, No. 1466 South Halsted street, and the warrant was read to him. He expressed a willingness to go with the officer, asked for leave to go for his coat, which was granted, turned on the officers, shot O'Meara dead, and engaged in a death-struggle with Scanlan, whom he tried to shoot, and from whom he succeeded in breaking loose.

THE ARREST.

At the Coroner's inquest a verdict criminating Rafferty for the murder of O'Meara was returned, and the search for the criminal, who had "jumped the town," was rewarded on the day following with his arrest while walking on the canal tow-path in the direction of Joliet.

THE FIRST TRIAL

of the prisoner commenced at the Criminal Court of Cook County on the 9th of September, 1873, and on the day following the jury returned a verdict of guilty, with the death-sentence, which was pronounced by Judge Tree on the 14th of September, who set the day for carrying it into effect as the 4th of October, 1872.

THE FIRST SUPERSEDEAS.

Prisoner's counsel, failing to get a new trial granted by Judge Tree, took his exceptions to the trial before Judge McAllister, of the Supreme Court, who granted a supersedeas, and ultimately the Supreme Court granted

A NEW TRIAL,

which opened on the 4th of February, 1873, at Waukegan, the prisoner having obtained a change of venue to Lake County. This trial resulted, as the first, in a verdict of guilty, and the sentencing of the prisoner to death, the day of his hanging being fixed at the 7th of March, 1873. On the 26th of February Mr. Small obtained

ANOTHER SUPERSEDEAS,

and in October last the Supreme Court granted Rafferty his

THIRD TRIAL.

This trial, which also took place at Waukegan, opened on the 25th of November last, and after lasting ten days resulted in the third conviction, and sentencing to death of the prisoner, the 26th of December being fixed as the day of execution. On that day everything was ready at Waukegan for the carrying into effect of the sentence, but the securing the day before by Rafferty's attorney of

YET ANOTHER SUPERSEDEAS

again deferred the legal homicide, and left the thrice-doomed man of murder that escape from the consequence of his crime was yet within the bounds of possibility. On the 26th of January, the application for a fourth trial was argued before the Supreme Court by Mr. Small and State's-Attorney Reed, and taken under advisement by the court. On the 31st of January, the court decided that the sentence of the court below should be confirmed, and fixed the 27th day of February (yesterday) as the day for carrying the sentence into effect. After this decision of the Supreme Court, the prisoner began to appreciate the gravity of his offense, and the extreme improbability of his escaping the death-penalty. His statement to our reporter, on the 6th of February, is a proof that he had pretty well lost faith in all legal resources, and was looked upon by some as a bid for a better feeling toward him on the part of the public, with a view to obtaining their influence towards a pardon or commutation of sentence.

THE LAST STATEMENT,

which was rather unexpected at the time, Rafferty having always proved a very dry subject to newspaper men,—set forth the chain of circumstances leading to the arrest in the same light as had already been published in THE TRIBUNE. The variation from the story, as originally believed from the accounts already told, began at the scene of Mrs. O'Brien's saloon, where the shooting took place. The new version of facts, as supplied in the statement, charged that Rafferty looked at the warrant in the hands of Officer Scanlan, saw that it was not signed, and made up his mind that to arrest him would be illegal, and that he had a right to resist such arrest; that, accordingly, he drew his revolver and moved for the door, threatening to shoot any one who tried to prevent his egress; that O'Meara fell for his pistol, grabbed him, and struck him with a slungshot, after which he (Rafferty) fired and O'Meara fell. The rest of the statement recounted the tussle with Scanlan, and the prisoner's escape and final arrest in pretty much the same way as it had already been described.

THE IMPRESSION CREATED

by the statement that the prisoner was beaten by Officer O'Meara when he fired the fatal shot was differently received in different localities. In Bridgeport it was at once taken as gospel, and then, more than ever, it was decided that the "poor boy" should not suffer death, if Bridgeport could help it. As the days drew near that one on which Rafferty was to die, this strange interest which the public take in doomed men grew more and more intense. The Jail was thronged with visitors of all classes and ages and of both sexes. The Bridgeport rough, with a "pop" secreted in his pants-pocket and a pop-bottle of whisky shoved into his boot to hand over to the condemned; the orderly citizen, the praying matron, the curious all classed crowded into the jail "to see Chris," and with each of his visitors, inside or outside his circle of acquaintance, he was ready to exchange a friendly word.

THE REMOVAL.

At last there came to such visitors a day of disappointment. On the 23d of this month they made their call, inquired for "Chris," and were informed by Jailor Folz that they might cease their calls, for the subject of their visitation had been that morning transferred to Waukegan, and they could see him nevermore. With the echo of the last word ringing ominously in their ears, they returned to Bridgeport, and conveyed the mournful intelligence of Rafferty's departure, which created a deep impression in the locality. There was but one hope left.

THE GOVERNOR

and his views with regard to capital punishment were already too well known to allow those who yet hoped to save Rafferty to place faith in aught else than the strongest kind of a petition for mercy. They started to work to get up such a petition for a commutation of sentence as, by reason of the force of its signers' names, might win the Governor over to a more leinant view of Rafferty's offense than he took of Driver's and Pertect's. The affair was taken in hand by leading Irish citizens, who secured the names of many leading citizens, including the Mayor and a large number of Aldermen, and took the petition to the Governor in person.

AN OPPOSITION PETITION

got up in the *Journal* office and signed by the several editors and reporters of that paper and by some other journalists, praying that Rafferty might be hanged, was also forwarded to Springfield. As was generally expected, the Governor carried out the determination which he had previously evinced of not allowing outside pressure or his own kindly feelings to cause him to interfere in a decision which had been arrived at after fair trial in the courts. In his determination not to interfere he was sustained unanimously by the press of the city.

Whatever may have been the shortcomings of Chris Rafferty, it must be acknowledged that in his demeanor since his first incarceration he has been quiet, tractable, and unassuming, quite devoid of any of those disagreeable traits of character which the uneducated murderer, with a view of being lionized, too frequently affects, and that, if his previous life was open to criticism, the dignity and calm courage which characterized its closing scene made amends for the evil that had gone before.

ANOTHER EXECUTION.

JACKSONVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 27.—William Keene, the murderer of Valentine, was hanged this morning. He acknowledged committing the murder.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Annual Report of the C., B. & Q. Road.

The Net Earnings Amount to $4,970,458.

Earnings of the Branch Roads, and Their Utility.

What Has Been Done in the Land Department.

President Walker on Illinois Railroad Legislation.

He Does Not Think the Stockholders Have Anything to Fear.

The Chicago Extension of the Baltimore & Ohio.

Jay Gould Said to Have Control of the Union Pacific.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company held in the office of the Company in this city, Wednesday, Feb. 25, C. S. Colton was appointed Chairman; and L. O. Goddard, Secretary. After the reading and adoption of the various reports of the officers in charge of the road and the various departments, the following

TWELVE DIRECTORS

were unanimously elected: Erastus Corning, John C. Green, James F. Joy, Chauncey S. Colton, Nathaniel Thayer, John M. Forbes, Sidney Bartlett, John W. Brooks, John N. A. Griswold, John N. Denison, John A. Burnham, and James M. Walker.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT

gives a full history of the doings of the road and its branches during the past year, and reads as follows:

To the Stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company:

On the 1st day of January, 1873, your Company took possession of the railroad, branches, and other property of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company, and assumed its liabilities and the control of its affairs.

During the year that road has been managed and operated as a part of the road of this Company.

No report was published of the results of the business of that road for the year 1872; and the first report of this Company covered the last eight months of that year. It will be necessary, therefore, now to give such statements, not heretofore made, as will furnish to the stockholders the means of instituting a comparison of the results of the business on the entire line for the years of 1872 and 1873.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The following is a statement of the entire gross receipts and expenditures of this Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1873:

From freight		$ 8,038,348.78
From passengers		2,576,001.25
From mail and miscellaneous		936,814.68
From Burlington bridge tolls		135,003.21
Total receipts		$11,405,226.92
Operating expenses, exclusive of taxes	$6,181,814.19	
Taxes paid, in all	253,253.64	$ 6,434,767.83
Leaving net earnings for the year		$ 4,970,458.10
Interest accrued and paid on bonds during the year		1,066,300.23
Leaving a balance of		$ 3,904,157.86
Out of which has been paid dividend No. 25	$1,300,127.92	
Out of which has been paid dividend No. 26	1,326,642.75	
Out of which has been paid rent of track and depot	57,437.44	
Out of which has been paid interest and exchange	109,867.76	$ 2,744,075.90
Leaving of net earnings for the year over every liability		$ 960,082.69
To which add surplus at commencement of the year		2,814,373.16
		$ 3,774,454.74
Deduct interest on bonds accrued but not called for prior to Jan. 1, 1873, but since paid		353,755.74
And there stands to the credit of income account		$ 3,420,699.00
The amount credited to sinking fund from earnings of previous year is		$ 1,179,744.88
And this, added to income credits, makes the amount of surplus earnings		$ 4,700,343.88

CAPITAL STOCK.

The capital stock of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company on the 1st of January, inst., was $6,530,592.76.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company increased its capital during the year by the issue of certificates to the amount of $1,230,400, to take the place of the same amount of stock held by it in the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company, and which was canceled, and the outstanding certificates of stock in that Company reduced by the like amount; and has also issued, in addition thereto, 137 shares, all which were used in the adjustment of Dividend No. 26.

These additions carry the stock of this Company to $19,897,000, and make the capital stock in the two Companies an aggregate of $26,427,592.76.

EARNINGS AND EXPENDITURES.

The number of miles of Burlington & Missouri River Railroad operated in 1873 was the same as in the preceding year, and the gross earnings on that road for 1873 were $6,460,465.78, and on the road of this Company, $7,650,406.75, making an aggregate of $10,070,-857.03. The operating expenses on the former were $1,729,721.38, or 56 89-100 per cent of the gross earnings; and, including taxes, $1,776,994.78, or 58 4-100 per cent. On the latter, on the operating expenses were $4,629,374.87, or 60 67-100 per cent of gross earnings; and, including taxes, $4,949,181.93, or 64 77-100 per cent of gross amount earned.

From the first above statements it will appear that the gross earnings for the year now closed were $11,405,226.92, as against $10,070,857.03 for the previous year.

OPERATING EXPENSES.

The operating expenses were $6,181,814.19, exclusive of taxes, and, including taxes, $6,434,767.83; which for the previous year, aside from taxes, they were $6,359,-096.35, and, including taxes, $6,718,106.13. In other words, an increase of gross earnings in the last year of $745,368.99, and a decrease in the amount of operating expenses, exclusive of taxes, of $177,282.07, and, including taxes, $283,338.31, and a clear net gain in the business of the year over that of the previous one of $974,650.30.

The operating expenses for the two years will compare as follows:

For 1873 they were 59 89-100 per cent exclusive of taxes, and, including taxes, 60 67-100 per cent of the gross earnings; while for 1872 they were 56 19-100 per cent without taxes, and 56 41-100 per cent with taxes.

Had it not been for the loss by fire herein subsequently mentioned, they would have been a still further reduction of operating expenses of about 2 per cent. It is hoped that if no considerable losses are met with in the succeeding year, the operating expenses may be reduced still further.

From the foregoing exhibit it will be seen that the net earnings of the road for the year above operating expenses, taxes, interest on all the bonds of the two Companies, and on bonds of all the branch roads of the two Companies, in Iowa and Illinois, have been 10 79-100 per cent on the combined capital stock of the Companies, as it stands at the date hereof.

In May a fire occurred at Aurora, in which the car shops, supply store, and other wooden structures of the Company, were destroyed, together with a quantity of lumber for the manufacture and repair of cars, and a large amount of supplies for the use of the road. Aside from the insurance received, this loss amounted to $284,261.07, and is included in the above statement of operating expenses. If we had not met with this loss, the net earnings over operating expenses and taxes would have reached $6,194,689.17 with a net gain of $1,136,323.25, and 11 55-100 per cent on the capital stock.

It will be seen that the interest paid on all branch bonds is charged out the same as the interest on the bond of this Company. Attention is called to the matter of interest on these branch bonds, for the reason that in previous years some part of the interest on the bonds of these roads has been charged to construction, because of the unfinished condition they were in at the time the Company took possession of them.

The gross earnings of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad and its branches for the year have been $3,193,260.96, an increase over the previous year of $744,794.37 of $111,788.78. The actual increase, however, is greater than is shown by this statement; for in the statement of earnings for 1872 is included an allowance in the division of joint earnings made by this Company to the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company for business brought by it to this road.

The operating expenses for the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad and branches for the year were large by reason of the extensive renewals and repairs elsewhere mentioned, and were $1,216,396.62, exclusive of taxes, and 60 79-100 per cent of the gross earnings, leaving the amount of net earnings upon that road at $1,252,253.76.

BRANCH ROADS.

Attention is called to the branch roads. There has been a gradual and steady increase in the business of the branch roads, so-called, both in Iowa and Illinois.

In Illinois, for the year ending April 30, 1872, the earnings on the branch roads then in operation amounted to $961,939.71; and the entire earnings of the Company upon the branch road business to $1,713,633.53. On the same branches, for the year now closed, the earnings have been $905,193.40; and the entire earnings upon this branch business in Illinois, $2,049,988.27.

The earnings on the branches of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in Iowa, for the year, have been $1,67,348.94. The entire earnings of the Company on the business of all the branch roads, both in Iowa and Illinois, including those local to the branches themselves and on the main line, have amounted to $3,487,277.70, and 39 per cent of the entire gross earnings of the Company on freight and passengers. The miscellaneous earnings are not included or apportioned to the branches in the above statement; but if included, it would not materially vary the comparative results.

The proportion of operating expenses chargeable to those branches in Illinois has been $751,229.79; in Iowa (estimated), $123,129.84; in all, $873,359.63, being 77 65-100 per cent of the gross earnings thereon.

Again: The earnings on the branches and Main Line to and from Brookfield, in 1873, are $3,487,277.70; operating expenses on the branches are $873,659.63; operating expenses on Main line on branch business, $1,280,108.35; total operating expenses on branch business, $2,153,767.78; net earnings on branch business in Illinois and Iowa, $1,333,509.92.

The statements will show to some extent the bearing these branches have upon the value of your property. When it is understood that these lines were built, or mainly so, by other parties, and in interests hostile to those of your road, and that they control so large an amount of business as these statements show, the stockholders can well appreciate the extent to which the business of the road would have been affected, had not this Company come into the ownership or control of them.

It will be seen that these branches gather up and influence too large an amount of business to be lost without seriously impairing the property of the Company; and it is certain that if these branches were not now in the ownership or control of this Company, this business would have been lost to it, or would have been received under such strong competition as to have been substantially valueless. Besides, if these branches, reaching your line at thirteen different points, as they do, were now in other control, and competitors, instead of contributors, the effect would be that nearly the entire business of the Company, both that from the branches and that coming directly into the main line, would be under such strong competition as to leave but small profit, and at many points none at all, above the cost of operating.

Some of these branches, both for their local business and for the amount contributed to the main line, as would be expected, are more valuable than others. But, taking them as a whole, the result shows that the policy of your Company, in reference to their acquisition, has been a sound and judicious one.

There have been operated during the year, of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad and Branches, 645 miles, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road, 825 miles, on which the earnings have been at the rate of $10,070,857.03 per mile.

The entire earnings collected and distributed over the whole line and branches, show an average of $8,994.65 per mile.

YEAR'S TONNAGE.

The whole tonnage of the line for the year amounted to 2,92,1744 tons, of which there were of through freight:

Westward	196,834 tons
Eastward	375,875 tons
Local freight, East and West	1,649,552 tons

The earnings upon through freight were 1 27-100 cents per mile. Upon local freight, 2 45-100 cents per mile.

Total number of passengers carried during the year, Eastward	847,380
Total number of passengers carried during the year, Westward	859,345
Total	1,706,734

The average amount per mile, exclusive of mileage and season tickets, was 2 920-1000 cents.

NEW CONNECTIONS.

New connections with Western roads have been made during the year. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Road, about 800 miles in length, has been completed to Hannibal, with which your road makes connection personally; over which, also, a line of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, between Quincy and Hannibal, a distance of about 18 miles. From this connection, though made late in the year, a very considerable business has already grown up, and, prospectively, Hannibal is regarded as among the best of the Western connections of your line.

By an arrangement with the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs and the St. Joseph & Topeka Railroad Companies, your line is brought into connection with the Atchison & Nebraska Road, now about 500 miles in length, the Atchison & Nebraska Road, about 150 miles long, and the Central Branch of the Union Pacific, 160 miles in length, at Atchison, by which it is hoped that the business of your road will be largely increased.

This business interchanged with the Nebraska Roads, especially the Burlington & Missouri River Road in Nebraska, has grown rapidly during the year.

The quantity and quality of the wheat crop of Nebraska, and the great number of Texas and native cattle fed in that State, cannot fail to make this last-named road a valuable feeder, and perhaps the very best with which your road can form connection.

CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT.

The construction account has been increased by the addition of $762,892.15; equipment account by $670,-707.67. The principal items in the increase of these accounts are:

For cost of steel rail in excess of cost of iron, in Illinois	$168,520.89
For cost of steel rail in excess of cost of iron, in Iowa	86,340.89
Buildings in Illinois, principally on the new shops at Aurora	85,184.69
In Iowa	44,726.40
Locomotives	156,720.00
Cars	534,358.96
For new side-tracks, of which there have been laid something over 17 miles	86,443.43

As it is probable that no large additions will be made to the equipment during the ensuing year, or to the bulkings upon the line, and, as it is not expected that any unusual or new construction is to be undertaken, the construction account for the ensuing year will, in all probability, be less than it has been in any previous year.

EQUIPMENT.

At the commencement of the winter, the track of the road was, and still is, in excellent condition, better, perhaps, than ever before, owing, among other things, to the larger amount of steel rail in the track, and the absence of severely cold weather; and this, notwithstanding the expenditures for repairs have been much less during the year than in the previous one.

There have been laid of steel rail during the year, in Iowa, 31.20 miles, and in Illinois 44.17 miles, making a total number of miles of steel rails now in the track 199.71 miles.

As stated, there has also been constructed 17.37 miles of new side-track, much of which was in the Chicago yards.

There have been rebuilt 7,138 feet of wooden bridging; 5,686 feet of it in Illinois, on the main line between Peoria and Burlington, and 1,447 feet in Iowa, a large portion of which amount was carried away by the floods of the year.

The total length of the main line and branches is 1,339 miles, the total amount of double or second track, 61.8 miles. Total amount of side track on the road, 215.40 miles. It is hoped that the cost of maintenance of track for the ensuing year will be still less than it has been during the one now closed.

There has been brought into the equipment of this Company, since the last report, the entire equipment of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad. In addition thereto, there have been constructed during the year 2 passenger cars; 1,697 way cars, 115; refrigerator car, 1; dump cars, 40; wrecking and tool cars, 4; pile-driver, 1; hand cars, 407; rubble cars, 257.

The repairs upon cars and locomotives have been well kept up, and the end of the year finds the entire equipment in as good a condition, and it is thought better, than it was at the commencement of the year.

LAND DEPARTMENT.

It will be recollected that there were grants of land made by the General Government to the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company, to aid in the construction of their road in Iowa.

Under the several Congressional and Legislative acts making these grants, there has been a large amount of litigation occasioned by preemption, homestead, and swamp claims, which, in part, is still pending, and it has required much time and considerable expenditure to settle the rights of different parties to the land supposed to be covered by these grants.

These disputes have not yet ended, nor is it possible at present to state with certainty what will be the result in some of the pending suits.

The total number of acres, however, which the Company may expect to realize under these grants may be stated, with a near approach to accuracy, at 359,709.45 acres.

Of this amount there are affected by unsettled claims (but to which it is hoped the Company will be successful in establishing title) as follows:

	Acres.	Acres.
By homestead settlers	600	
By pre-emption settlers	4,000	
By Mills County	14,000	
		36,600
Leaving undisputed		359,198.45
There have been sold of these lands:		
		Acres.
Jan. 1, 1873		220,584.22
Less canceled entries		17,883.50
Leaving		202,701.72

at an average of $11.923 per acre, aggregating in amount, $2,416,556.78. There remains to be sold, if the title to all the lands shall be made good, 157,006.73 acres, which at the same rate per acre would realize the sum of $1,871,991.56. The price above named is not perhaps in excess of the estimate of the value of the unsold lands, since the rates at which these lands have been sold have constantly appreciated.

For lands sold prior to and during the year 1870 an average of $11.46 per acre was realized, while for those sold in 1873 $13.61 per acre was obtained.

Should this estimated value be made good for the land yet unsold, there will be received from the entire grant the gross sum of $4,288,548.02.

The land has mainly been sold on a credit of ten years, under contracts bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, and imposing upon the purchaser the payment of all taxes subsequent to the sale. In order that the Company should be relieved of the burden of taxation on the lands as soon as practicable, and the fund derivable from them be made to bear interest, it was deemed best for the Company to secure the earliest possible sale. A Land Department was accordingly organized, and every effort made to bring the lands to the favorable notice of purchasers, both in this country and in Europe.

The rapidity and the price at which sales have been made have fully realized every reasonable expectation.

This result, however, has not been reached without very considerable expenditure. Prior to April 1, 1870, at which time the lands were first brought into the market, there had been expended in examining, surveying, appraising the lands, etc., $97,596.32. Expenses of Land Department since that time, $193,-149

SPRINGFIELD.

State Legislators Trying to Earn Their Per Diem.

Unfortunate Issue of Their Efforts in This Direction.

The Douglas Monument Appropriation Bill Rejected.

The Contumacious Paine Weakens and Tells All He Knows.

It Was a Very Little Matter to Make So Much Trouble.

Defeat of the Bill to Extend the Jurisdiction of Boards of Health.

THE DOUGLAS MONUMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AN APPROPRIATION OF $50,000 REFUSED.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 27.—The bill appropriating $50,000 to the Douglas Monument was up as a special order in the Senate. The Senators from Southern Illinois were present and strongly advocated the bill through Tom Casey, their leader. He delivered a strong eulogy on the characters and lives of Lincoln and Douglas, calling each the peer of the other.

Mr. Waite explained that Mr. Gage's resignation as Commissioner was in the hands of the Governor, which would obviate some objections held by Senators.

Mr. Whiting did not want to say that he was opposed to the perpetuation of the memory of great and good men; he would not say anything against Mr. Douglas; he would not say anything on the other side of the question, though he would not vote for the bill. As usual he talked a long time without saying anything, either wise or funny on the subject-matter before the Senate. All he did say was to insinuate a la mode that

A BARGAIN EXISTED

between the friends of the Southern Penitentiary and the movement, which was perhaps true.

Mr. Casey asked him, point-blank, if he intended to insinuate any such understanding.

Mr. Whiting raised his feathers, and said that Casey "could not brow-beat him."

Casey repeated the question, walking toward Whiting.

Whiting stammered a little, and said he would answer the gentleman in his own way, went on with his talk, and said, after a little, that "such suspicions as those referred to had been widely entertained."

Mr. Owens followed, opposing the bill, with a criticism on the political record of Douglas.

Mr. Shepard opposed the bill because of the

CONDITION OF THE STATE FINANCES,

submitting the following interesting statement from the Auditor:

The amount due to July 1, 1875, on appropriation heretofore made, and payable from the general revenue fund, is as follows:

Expenses of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly	$ 50,000
Expenses of the Twenty-ninth General Assembly	200,000
Expenses of the Executive Department	101,364
Expenses of the Judicial Department	336,358
Expenses of the State institutions	1,047,535
Expenses of the new State House	500,000
Miscellaneous expenses of printing, Executive mansion, conveying convicts, etc.	238,056
Total amount due to July 1, 1875	2,474,253
To meet the above there is revenue fund now in the Treasury	160,000
And a rate of tax has been levied on the assessment of 1873 to produce net to the State Treasury for revenue purposes	2,800,000
Total	$2,640,000
Making according to the above an excess of the fund over the appropriation of	165,747

Mr. McGrath read a nicely written yarn about Douglas, and uttered a strong appeal to the magnanimity of the Senate.

Mr. Voris threw himself in defense of the Illinois Central Railroad record of Douglas, and said that a larger amount than that named in the bill should be appropriated from the revenue the State derived from the Central road to the honor of this man as

A DUTY OR HONOR.

Mr. Hampton could not see the consistency between refusing to confirm Prof. Turner and now passing a bill with Dave Gage's name in it.

Mr. Canfield replied to Mr. Shepard (Chairman of the Appropriation Committee), and the statement purporting to come from the Auditor. Both were fallacious. The Auditor's statement was incorrect. A similarly incorrect and consentative statement was submitted last winter to the Committee, and Mr. Canfield went to the Auditor's clerks and convinced them that it was incorrect. Upon the basis of a corrected statement of the finances of the State, a bill was prepared making appropriations that could be met, and among the appropriations then counted upon and provided for was this appropriation of $50,000. The statement was full of

INCORRECT DETAILS.

One was an estimated amount of $200,000 for the Twenty-Ninth General Assembly, which provides for a session of over 150 days,—undoubtedly excessive unless a majority of these leaders are re-elected. An item not mentioned was the unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made that will not be drawn. He was in favor of the bill.

Mr. Steele made his crowning effort of pathos and eloquence in defense of the character and acts of Mr. Douglas, but closed his speech by saying that the appropriation was ill-timed on account of the financial condition of the State and its people.

The bill was lost by the following vote, under the operation of the previous question:

YEAS.		
Brown,	Gumlach,	Sharpe,
Canfield,	Hinchcliffe,	Thompson,
Casey,	Hundley,	Voris,
Castle,	Kehoe,	Waite,
Dow,	Lee,	Williamson,
Glenn,	Reynolds,	Mr. President—18.
	NAYS.	
Burts,	Murphy,	Shephard,
Crews,	Nickelson,	Steele,
Cunningham,	Palmer,	Strong,
Donahue,	Patterson,	Warren,
Hampton,	Sanford,	Whiting,
Hoots,	Sheldon,	Toger—19.

Mr. Donahue moved to reconsider.

PRINTING AND BINDING FRAUDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CONTEMPT CASE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 27.—The contumacious Paine was at the bar of the House at 10 o'clock looking alightly penitent. A letter from him and another from Gov. Palmer were read, stating that since he had learned of the passage of a law to protect him from being compelled to criminate himself he was willing to answer. Rountree got on his legs in a rage that is unbecoming to his style of beauty, and roared until Connolly brought him to time by a point of order, which compelled him to make a motion that the papers be laid on the table.

The Speaker answered that they would go on the table any way.

Rogers said it was the biggest boo boo for the littlest calf he had ever saw.

Gray moved that the documents be returned whence they came, and the motion prevailed.

Paine, having said he would answer the Committee in the evening, was turned loose.

THOSE WHO MANAGED THE CASE

on the part of the House acquitted themselves quite creditably, particularly Dunham, who proved himself the ablest of the lot.

Rountree made a strong but labored argument, and would have escaped with some glory had he not persisted in looking fierce, and propounding superfluous questions to Palmer. Now Palmer doesn't scare and every question was turned against the interrogator until he must have felt like crawling through a knot-hole, and drawing the hole in after him.

Moore, of Adams, the "man of solemn voice," who did the Christianity in the case, was also roughly handled by Palmer. Shaw escaped by saying nothing, and Bradwell wisely remained away. Dunham was the only one of the crowd Palmer seemed to have any respect for.

PALMER PITCHED IN ALL ROUND

giving the "honorable House" and the "five learned and distinguished lawyers" Hail Columbia, besides taking a side wipe at the newspapers. This case has cost time and trouble, but it will serve as a precedent.

PAINE'S CONFESSION.

The witness Paine appeared this evening before the Printing Committee and told a straightforward story. He made out a bid at less than the maximum rate. Bailbache offered him $1,000 not to put it in. He gave the bid to Melvin, the banker, it being understood that they were to divide the profits in case they got the contract. Melvin had an execution for $750 on Paine's printing-office. He was surprised to find the bid was not put in. Soon after, Melvin released him from the execution, which was equivalent to paying him $750. He supposed Melvin got $1,500, and gave him half; knew nothing of bidders selling out until he got the money. He lost thousands of dollars on the contracts for binding the Convention and geological reports. This ends the famous contempt case, and now, perhaps, the House will buckle down to steady work, which has been interrupted and delayed for a week.

COOK COUNTY AFFAIRS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JURISDICTION OF BOARDS OF HEALTH.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 27.—When the bill extending the jurisdiction of Boards of Health five miles beyond city limits came up, Pelizer advocated its passage, and Hopkins, guardian angel of the Stock-Yards, denounced it as a blackmailing institution, intended to help Health Officers and sell a patent smell-annihilator.

Rountree made a fervent appeal for the health of Chicago, dwelling on the necessity of annihilating outside smells.

Gordon said that, under the bill, hogs dying en route to Chicago could not be sold.

Scanlan, Collins, Bradwell, Washburn, and Rogers derided the bill, but Kase, who represents the East St. Louis stock-yards, and Wayman backed up Hopkins.

Savage moved to refer to the Cook County members, but Hopkins got on his feet again, killed that motion, and then killed the bill, which got only 39 votes, and is very dead. If Chicago wants the measure she must send some one down who can outtalk Hopkins.

COOK COUNTY FEES.

The House bill increasing the fees of Cook County officers passed the Senate after a little fierce floor lobbying by Senators and Representatives from Cook, by the emergency vote,—Burk, Hampton, Nicholson, and Whiting only voting nay.

THE MUNICIPAL TAX BILL.

McGrath introduced Comptroller Hayes' Municipal Tax bill in the Senate.

REVISING THE STATUTES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 27.—The House passed revision bills relating to attachment of boats and vessels to recorders.

The Governor signed bills revising the law relating to marriages, to the seal of Government, to sureties, and to weights and measures.

THE BILL RELATING TO INJUNCTIONS

was recommitted to enable Bronson to prepare a section providing for granting injunctions on Sunday.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The House spent most of the day revising the bill relating to the Department of Agriculture, county agricultural boards and fairs. The point in the debate was the adoption of an amendment excluding spirituous liquors from fair-grounds. Quinn tried to let in wine and beer, but the House wouldn't listen to it. The bill was sent to third reading.

THE HUSBAND AND WIFE BILL.

The Judiciary Committee compromise amendment to the Husband and Wife Revision bill, as heretofore published, were concurred in, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

STATE CONTRACTS.

The Senate passed its own revision bill concerning State contracts.

THE TAX-GRAB LAW.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

A SUPPLEMENTARY BILL.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 27.—Another contest was had in the Senate to-day over suspending the rules for the consideration of Mr. Glenn's bill for an act to provide for the payment of the registered indebtedness of counties, townships, cities, and towns. Senators evinced strong convictions for and against the bill in discussing the motion to suspend the rules, but were rapped down by the President before giving their reasons therefor. The rules were suspended and the bill ordered to a third reading.

The bill reads as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*, That on the 1st day of July of each year, the Treasurer and Auditor shall estimate the amount of surplus funds which will remain in the State Treasury to the credit of each of the said bond funds, after deducting the amount necessary for the payment of all interest on the registered railroad bonds which will fall due before the receipt of taxes by the next levy; and on the third Monday of September of each year the surplus shall be applied to the purchase of such registered bonds, at not more than par, on their presentation at the State Treasury, in the manner hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. The Treasurer shall, during the month of July of each year, publish such estimate, showing the surplus, if any, to the credit of the bond fund of each county, township, city, or town having a registered railroad bond, with the announcement that on the third Monday of September following such surplus will be used at the State Treasury in the purchase from the lowest bidder, at not more than par, of the indebtedness of counties, townships, cities, or town having registered bonds, pursuant of law. The surplus to the credit of each county, township, city, or town shall only be applied to the purchase of the registered bonds of such county, township, city, or town. The publication required to be made by the Treasurer shall be made for 30 days after the first month of July in some daily paper of general circulation in the Cities of Springfield and Chicago.

SEC. 3. Bids shall be received until noon of such third Monday of September, when the Treasurer and Auditor shall open them and make awards to the lowest bidders; and upon any such payment or purchase of such bonds, the amount paid upon the principal thereof shall be deducted on the books, and receipts therefor shall be taken and filed in the office of the State Treasurer; and the bonds, when fully paid, shall be canceled by the State Treasurer, and returned to the proper officers of the locality issuing the same.

SEC. 4. If there shall be no bids offered for the bonds of any county, township, city, or town, at not more than par, sufficient to absorb such surplus funds, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to invest such surplus not expended in the purchase of registered such bonds, in United States bonds at their market value; and thereafter the interest on such United States bonds shall be added to the fund to which such bonds belong, and on the 1st day of July of each year the value of such United States bonds belonging to the several funds shall be considered in the estimates made by the Auditor and Treasurer as aforesaid. The United States bonds shall be sold and the proceeds applied to the purchase of registered bonds offered, as not more than par, on the third Monday in September. And whenever the invested surplus of any local bond fund shall be equal to the amount outstanding of the registered indebtedness of the county, township, city, or town to which such fund belongs, such county, township, city, or town shall cease to receive the benefits of the Act of April 15, 1869; and the Auditor shall only levy for interest, in case the interest earned by such invested surplus shall not be sufficient so pay the interest on the registered bonds outstanding.

There is great danger that this fraud will be consummated.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOYCE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 27.—Mr. Boyce is at work on the abolishment of capital punishment in earnest. He has commenced in the Senate, where Yager introduced a petition; and a special committee, of Yager, Dow, Steele, Casey, and Brown, was constituted for the consideration of the subject.

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate Appropriation Committee have reported the following additional appropriations for the ordinary and necessary expenses of the State Government:

Secretary of State, for use of the Legislature	$ 9,000
Superintendent of Public Instruction	2,000
Attorney-General	1,500
State Treasurer, for additional watchmas	1,000
Public binding	10,000
A. L. Ide, heating Senate Chamber	1,200
H. B. Hurd, services on Revision Committee	3,000
Springfield clergymen, for services as Chaplain	300
Total	$28,000

Crews called up his resolution requesting information from the Railroad Commissioners concerning the charges made against them of corruption in the preparation of the schedules, and of the unjust operation of the law. The resolution was adopted—yeas 23, nays 1—Donahue, Jacobs, Reynolds, Sanford, and Shephard. Hampton entered a motion to reconsider.

RECONSIDERATION.

The Senate has been in arms over its practice concerning entering motions to reconsider for several days. The agitation broke out this morning, in the shape of an undignified abuse of the President by Voris. A resolution providing that any one can call up a motion to reconsider at any time was discussed for more than an hour this afternoon, pending which the Senate adjourned.

SLATE OF BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

The daily Senate calendar of this morning makes the following showing: Nine Senate bills on third reading, eleven Senate bills on second reading, and one Senate bill on first reading; two House bills on third reading, three House bills on second reading, and no House bills on first reading; thirty-eight Senate bills on consideration by sections, and fourteen House bills on consideration by sections; seven pending Senate bills, and one House bill on reconsideration, and two House bills on special orders for to-day,—making in all eighty-nine bills before the Senate, beside those before the Committees.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

CRIMINAL.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Old Bob Cole, the most successful horse-thief of the Northwest, was arrested Thursday by Sergt. Gallagher, with no less than five horses in his possession. Two of them have been identified as belonging to a livery-stable keeper in Wisconsin, but the other three remain unidentified. He was taken yesterday before Justice Scully, who held him in bonds of $2,000, continuing the case until Wednesday, by which time a requisition from the Governor of Wisconsin will probably arrive, and cause his extradition. Meantime, the owners of the other horses had better hurry up.

The only important news at the dog-kennel in which the West Side Police Court is conducted was that conveyed in grateful tones by the Clerks that there is a prospect of the Court's moving to another and more suitable locality. What they want is something better than what they have got. They complain that the odor of the court-room is so offensive that it is gradually undermining their constitutions. The little room in the rear is said to be a regular hive swarming with insect cattle of parasitic nature in such numbers that it is a wonder they do not some day lift the building up bodily and walk off with it to Bridgeport. A change from their present locality is a crying necessity, which should be at once attended to.

Andrew Rogers, Mike Hussey, and Richard Barron, who were arrested some time ago on a charge of breaking into and stealing from a car of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis line, were again brought before Justice Boyden, at the Armory, yesterday. No evidence was produced against Hussey and Barron, and they were discharged, but a sufficiently strong case was made out against Rogers to induce Justices Boyden and Doggett to hold him to the Criminal Court in bail of $1,000. The attorney of the Company stated that the line had suffered severely of late from the depredations of thieves who had broken open freight-cars, and removed freight of considerable value, and that he thought the Company was in a fair way to break up the gang.

John Berry, a colored Dundreary, with 18-inch mutton-chop whiskers of the most approved cut, was charged with stealing $15 of whips and harness from the barn of Mr. Leach, a distiller. The prisoner pleaded that he got the things from Mr. Leach's coachman in payment of a debt, but the Court could not pardon the offense, which was changed to disorderly, the sentence being a fine of $50 or 100 days in the Bridewell.

JEALOUS OF THE DEAD.

Philip Brickett was brought before Justice Boyden yesterday morning charged with disturbing his wife's dental arrangements to the extent of two left molars and an incisor. The prisoner has for the last two months acted in the capacity of second husband to the prosecuting witness, a role in which he has of late introduced the green-eyed monster in a manner which has been productive of much unhappiness. Two weeks ago Mrs. Brickett, in an unguarded moment, caught her offspring by her previous husband to her arms, exclaiming "Philip, look at these eyes, just like her poor, dear, dead father's." Philip noted, but failed to admire the simulitude, and took the child across his knee and treated her to stepfatherly attentions, which placed a bloody chasm between him and his six-weeks' bride. Up to the moment that he had been called upon to remark how faithfully the beauties of his predecessor were reproduced in his wife's daughter, he had repelled successfully any of those little misgivings that may occasionally torment the imitator of the aged Weller. Thenceforward a torrent of torturing ideas filled his brain. In his butcher-shop, as he effaced tenderloin for his customers, he remembered that his matrimonial predecessor was particularly fond of that cut of meat, and he handed the viands over with a sigh, and could hardly make change for the tears that began involuntarily to flow. At home those eyes, the legacy of his forerunner's love, added to his woes, and, under the circumstances, he thought it was best to fall into a deep-seated melancholy which could find relief only in the peculiar antipathy of the Order of Grumblers. He sold his butcher-shop for a mere song, and invested that by installments in different saloons. Mrs. Brickett objected to his taking that comfort from intoxicating drinks which he promised to find only in her society, and the bloody chasm widened daily, until hand-shaking across it was impossible. Thursday night Brickett came home drunk. The child with her father's eyes met him at the door and rushed for her "Ma." The latter greeted her spouse with a sarcastic remark with regard to his condition, and he retaliated with a caviling remark regarding her first husband. "*De mortuis*," cried the wife, and as she reached the word *bonum*, she suited the action thereto, and made her teeth meet on both sides of her husband's nose and on the husband's left eye, as will be seen by three marks in evidence. The latter then struck her and caused the scattering among her teeth on which she based her complaint, and in proof of which she produced two teeth, the third having unfortunately been swallowed in the excitement. The prisoner was ably defended by the saloon-keeper, of whom he is the most profitable customer, and Justice Boyden fined him over to keep the peace in bonds of $200.

THE FELSENTHAL CASE.

The case of Isaac and Albert Felsenthal, the wealthy Israelitish junk-dealers who were so surprised by the verdict of a Criminal Court jury which, a few days ago, consigned them to a year's durance in the Penitentiary for receiving stolen goods, came up again before Judge Moore yesterday morning, on the motion to set aside the verdict. Since the conviction of the Felsenthals many of the leading German citizens have been untiring in their exertions to secure a new trial. Last Saturday their counsel, Mr. Robert Hervey, made a tearful appeal to the Court in their behalf, which, however, failed to melt the Judge, who was on the point of refusing the motion, when a few days' delay was obtained. In those few days the friends of the Felsenthals have been busy bringing to the notice of the legal representatives of the Chicago and Northwestern Company the fact that the defendants received the brass journals stolen from that Company in the usual course of business, and their ability to prove the same both by railroad receipts and witnesses. The result of this endeavor was the production in court yesterday of a letter from the President of the road to the State's Attorney stating that the Company desired that the Felsenthals have a new trial in order to give them an opportunity to put in evidence that they deemed valuable, the receipts of which they did not enjoy at the previous trial, and that they might be admitted to bail. The State's Attorney having read the letter to the Court withdrew his objections to a new trial, which was accordingly granted, the case being continued until the next term, and the prisoners liberated on bonds of $1,000 each. The result is in many respects a happy one. Henry Greenebaum, who has worked like a little man for the defendants, is happy; the bride of the younger defendant is delighted; and Robert Hervey, who had sworn a solemn oath that if the new trial were granted, he would give up the practice of the law, is perhaps happiest of all at his narrow escape from staying in a sphere of usefulness in which, as the State's Attorney remarked, "no one is his peer and but few his equal."

A POKER GAME.

Mr. Rudolph Sylvan, proprietor of the Svea Hotel, and editor of a Swedish newspaper, has been considerably exercised of late over the propensity to gambling among his fellow-countrymen in this city. To his grief he has observed that young and old, poor and rich, are prone to indulge in a game called "Kille," which is played with a pack of cards, and on which the contestants risk amounts of money, from the trumpery picked up to the Congressional $10,000. Whether or not the game of "Kille" possesses the lively charms and interesting combinations of cribbage, the sparkling variety of euchre, the unfathomable depth of whist or the corrupting seductions of draw-poker, it remains unshaken that the Swede play the game whenever they have spare time on hand, and that the heart of the Svea' guide Mr. Sylvan was grieved considerably grieved. Striking at the root of the evil, he found out that the maker of the cards with which the game was played was a man named Scinquest, and that the individual, with a reprehensible contempt for Uncle Sam's revenues, failed to put the usual revenue stamp on each pack which he manufactured. Consequently he had him arrested and brought before United States Commissioner Hoppe, who continued the case for a day or two. The Commissioner had one or two packs of the cards in his possession, which he showed to such visitors as called upon him. They are forty-four in number, being two sets of twenty-two different cards, running from one to ten, and thence through different pictures of the letter from the President of the road cards, known respectively as the Harem, the Arlequin, the Cavall, the Once, the Wardshus, the Hnen, and one or two others. The *Times* reporter lifted one of the cards up to the window, thinking it was transparent, but the Commissioner took him by the ear and led him from the room, remarking, indignantly, "What sort of a man do you take me for?"

JAMES R. BARRON.

James R. Barron, whose alleged connection with the Tremont House robbery has become so faithfully believed in by the public that he is known as the Tremont House robber, was again brought before the Criminal Court yesterday morning in answer to the charge which had earned him his unenviable name. A new jury had been summoned, but before they were called Mr. A. S. Trude, defendant's counsel, moved for a change of venue, reading in support of his motion an affidavit stating that the prisoner believed that he could not get a fair trial in Chicago, where he claimed he had been misrepresented by the press in general, and more particularly by the pamphlet recently issued by Mr. Chandler, of the Star Union Line. The prisoner's counsel read extracts from the various city newspapers, as well as from the pamphlet, in support of the allegations of the affidavit, but the Court overruled the motion. Prisoner's counsel then moved for a continuance of the case, urging as a reason the absence of a material witness and the little time allowed to prepare the new case in. This motion was also overruled by the Court, who ordered the jurors to be called. The getting of twelve men was a long job, and it was nearly 2 o'clock before the examination of witnesses could be proceeded with. The testimony in the case was pretty much the same as that elicited in the case against Schwen and that brought out in the Barron trial of last Wednesday. The case was left at 6 o'clock in the hands of the jury.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The boot and shoe store of Roberts & Mathews, at No. 228 Wentworth avenue, was entered by burglars during Thursday night, and goods to the value of $75 stolen. No arrests.

The house of Mr. Slosson, No. 619 West Lake street, was visited Thursday evening by a sneak-thief, who stole a valuable overcoat.

Thomas Jefferson, who was stabbed last week in an affray at one of the low resorts on South Clark street, is at the County Hospital in a precarious condition. The physicians in attendance report him as sinking rapidly, with no prospect for his recovery.

Irving Wood, a salesman in the employ of Charles Lutz, was given a check for $62 by his employer yesterday, with directions to collect the same and make due return of the proceeds. After collecting the money, he appropriated it to his own use, much to the inconvenience of Lutz, who got a warrant for his arrest. The young man was found on West Madison street, and taken to the Sixth Precinct Station, where he will tarry until brought before Scully this morning for final disposition.

A fellow in peddling gold pens in Chicago which are marked "Clark & Co., Smith, No. 6," charging $4 apiece for them. Many people have purchased of him, but to their sorrow. A few hours' use wears off the plating, and the owner sees, to his astonishment, that he has paid as much for one nickel pen as a gross can be obtained for. The community are warned against this swindler, and all others of his kind, and they should make no further purchase of them, if they do not desire to be cheated.

THE CITY HALL.

A. S. Fields was yesterday appointed a South Side Inspector in place of Samual Jensen, who was removed.

The Judiciary Committee will meet to-day at 2 o'clock in the office of the City Clerk.

The dismal and uncomfortable offices of the Board of Public Works are to be renovated throughout, the contract having been awarded yesterday to G. W. Beiner, for the consideration of $524.50.

Adam Miller, for a long time bridge-tender at the Clark street bridge, has been transferred to the Eighteenth street bridge, and Frederick Furnell, who has been bridge-tender at Indiana street, has been appointed to the Clark street bridge.

A great deal of pressure was brought to bear yesterday at the City Hall to hasten the award of the contract for building the Fullerton avenue conduit, but the Board of Public Works, after a long consultation with Mayor Colvin and Comptroller Hayes, decided, in view of the stringency of money in the City Treasury and the difficulty experienced in collecting taxes, to postpone the work for an indefinite time.

NEXT MOON'S CASE.

The Board of Police Commissioners held a meeting yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock in the Fire Marshal's office.

PAY YOUR DEBTS.

The first case that came up for consideration was that of Officer James Lennan, charged with being dishonest, in not paying his debts. As there was no evidence that substantiated the charge, the case was dismissed.

The next contested case of Sergt. Hood was taken up. The charge and the motives actuating the bringing of it were detailed at length in THE TRIBUNE at the time, and will not be reviewed. Suffice to say that many regard it as a piece of malignant and unjust persecution, and wonder why Sergt. Hood should be singled out for attack, for any one who has been at all conversant with police matters for the past four years knows very well that it has been the custom for Captains and Sergeants of Police to fill out blank warrants. This is no reason why it should be done, for it is wholly illegal, and ought not to be permitted, but Sergt. Hood was not the originator of the custom.

The testimony taken yesterday afternoon amounted to nothing beyond proving what every one knew, viz: that the warrant for Rafferty's arrest was a blank warrant, filled out by Sergt. Hood. City-Attorney Jamieson, in drawing up the specifications of the charges against Hood, charged him with filling out a blank State's warrant. This they could not prove, and had the board held the prosecution to the charges as drawn up, the case should have been dismissed. Mr. Jamieson and Campbell appeared in behalf of the prosecution, and Mr. A. Van Buren for the defense. The only two witnesses examined were ex-Justice A. H. Banyon and Mr. J. L. Bennett, a stenographer, who reported the two trials of Rafferty at Waukegan. The Chief Justice retired within his judicial shell, and refused to answer any question that referred to his action in a judicial capacity. Mr. Bennett read a full report of what Sergt. Hood said in his testimony at Waukegan. Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Campbell talked, and occupied valuable time. When Mr. Bennett had finished his testimony, every one discovered that it was dinner-time, and the case was adjourned till to-day at 2 o'clock.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. E. A. Storrs began a suit in assumpsit, in Justice Haine's Court yesterday, against B. F. Guyton, laying his damages at $200. This is a reply to Guyton's suit against him.

Twelve bales of twisted horse-hair, belonging to Field, Leiter & Co., were yesterday taken on the Black Maria out to the Bridewell, where the nimble fingers of the incarcerated will pick it to pieces and fit it for cushion and sofa stuffing.

The Commissioners of Lincoln Park, at their meeting yesterday resolved to institute proceedings at once for a new assessment to pay for the land to be embraced in the park, and for the establishment and construction of the drives along the lake-shore both north and south from the park, as authorized by the recent law. A committee was appointed to confer with the authorities of Lake View as to the character of the improvements to be made in that town.

A large crowd assembled at Kirchoff's lager-beer saloon yesterday forenoon, expecting that the female praying-league was to pay the saloon a visit, as notice to that effect had been received by the proprietor, who prepared to hospitably welcome the ladies by providing a brass band and plenty of good beer. No ladies came, though the saloon-keeper drove a brisk business in lager by reason of their expected visit. Other saloon-keepers received notice through the mail yesterday that they would be visited to-day, but it is unnecessary to give their names.

About half-past 10 o'clock yesterday morning a woman named Mary Sterne, who was engaged in gathering coal along the track of the Fort Wayne Railroad, near the corner of Stewart avenue and Sixteenth street, was caught between two cars and instantly killed. It seems that there was a freight trains on the track, two cars of which were uncoupled. She tried to cross the track between the cars, which suddenly started and caught her between the bumpers, and crushed the unfortunate woman to death. Deceased was a Bohemian about 45 years of age, and lived at No. 305 Catharine street, where she leaves a husband and family. Her body was taken to her home, and the Coroner notified. On the 22d inst., a boy named John Mulconroy met with an accident exactly similar to the foregoing, by cars on the same road and at the same locality, and died last Monday.

PERSONAL.

The following Chicagoans were registered at the American Exchange and Reading-Rooms, London, England, Feb. 11: A. B. Pullman, A. B. Meeker, W. A. Pinkerton, and J. H. Des Rosiers.

Gerald Massey will return to Chicago to-day, to give his eighth and closing lecture Sunday evening at Kingsbury Music Hall, on "The Coming Religion," not before given here, and said to be one of his very best. Four thousand people attended the last lecture of his course in Boston, comprising persons of the highest classes, among them Vice-President Wilson, Gov. Claflin, William Lloyd Garrison and others. He admits that the Spiritualists are a "kinky" set, made of the most incongruous elements. As his views are of an unusually high order, it will be interesting, if not instructive, to hear what the poet has to say about it.

Mrs. Michael McHale, of Milwaukee—formerly Miss Jennie Agnew, of Chicago—died at her residence in the former city at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, after a painful and protracted illness. The deceased lady was still in the prime of her years, and her premature death will cause heart-felt grief among her many friends and acquaintances both here and in Milwaukee. Mrs. McHale was distinguished for all that is good and lovable in her sex—a faithful friend, a true wife, and a fond mother. She was the younger sister of Mr. Frank Agnew, one of our best known and most respected citizens.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Grand Pacific—H. S. Ladin, New York; Daniel J. Foot, Oswego; the Hon. Thomas Aixworth, Cleveland; John De Warren, Buffalo; S. K. Holman, San Francisco; George Howard, Buffalo; the Hon. William Parsons, Massachusetts; J. H. Andrews, Syracuse. . . . *Tremont House*—S. A. Lovejoy, Boston; M. Williams, Kalamazoo; D. J. Chase, Detroit; E. M. Turner, New York; J. H. Wall, Jr., Worcester; A. S. Bayly, Indianapolis; A. R. Wilson, Columbus. . . . *Sherman House*—J. A. Condit, Orange, N. Y.; R. B. Lewis, New York; S. Lure, Philadelphia; D. N. Samuels, New York; H. J. Hapes, Ionia; F. Shanly, Toronto; C. H. Mathews, Waterbury. . . . *Palmer House*—S. Metcalf, New York; G. H. Pond, Hartford; B. C. Quinley, Boston; J. W. Collins, Philadelphia; R. C. Tate, Racine; C. R. Liddy, New York; J. H. Douglass, St. Louis; G. P. Ives, Joliet.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dr. Thomas will preach at the Union meeting in the First Methodist Episcopal Church, at 3:30 p. m. to-day.

Sunday the Rev. Dr. K. Kohler will lecture before his congregation, on "Immortality." The lecture will be given in the English language.

The Christian Union Literary Society meets this evening at No. 114 Madison street.

The pendulum will swing this afternoon in the Exposition building for the benefit of the teachers of Chicago. Time, from 3:30 to 5:00 p. m.

A "bouquet party" will be given by the Progressive Star and Crescent Club, at Union Hall, corner of Clark and Monroe streets, Friday evening, March 6.

The members of the Montgomery Guards are requested to assemble at No. 33 Blue Island avenue at half-past 7 o'clock this evening, for the transaction of important business.

A meeting of the contributors to the St. Peter's Mission Fund will be held at the office of Gallup & Peabody, corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets, to-day, at 3 p. m., in order to make final arrangements, and to appoint a Committe for the management of the financial and other secular interests of the Mission.

Prominent among coming events is the charity ball of the Illinois St. Andrew's Society, at the Sherman House, on Friday evening, which is to be one of the most enjoyable of the season, and will be largely attended by our Scotchish citizens and their friends. The annual dinner of this Society, although always a success, is not attended by the ladies, and, in order that they should participate in adding to its charitable fund, which, at this time, from the numerous applications for relief, is very low, as well as enjoying themselves, it is intended to have a charity ball annually, and it is expected that those who attend this will anxiously await the next.

The Rev. George Rodgers, of England, has been engaged by the Sunday-School Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association to deliver a series of lectures in this city on the "Tabernacle in the Wilderness." He has arrived, and arrangements have been made for the lectures as follows: First Baptist Church, Sunday, 3 p. m.; First Presbyterian Church, Monday and Tuesday evenings, at 7:30 p. m.; First Baptist Church, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, at the same hour; and the First Presbyterian Church, Saturday, 3 p. m. These lectures are free to all, and will be quite a treat to those who love to study the Bible, and especially interesting to Sunday-school superintendents, teachers, and scholars who are studying the International series of Sunday-school lessons.

CINDERELLA.

The children of St. Paul's Sunday-School will repeat "Cinderella" at Standard Hall, at 1:30 this afternoon. The programme will be as follows:

Gypsy Scene.	
Gypsy Queen (with song)	Mrs. Myron Tarble
Maritana,—fortune teller	Miss Luella Hitt
Meg,—old Gypsy	Miss Anna Burrows
Cinderella	Mr. I. Reynolds
Waiter	Master Walter Kimball

To close with Highland Fling, by Miss Emma Gates.

Cinderella, the coat of which has been already published, will also wear a Miss Mary Hubbell, Miss Nellie Kellogg; Pas de Matelot, by Master Eugene Bourjaique; La Cashnea, by Miss Emma Gates; and La Fricassie, by Miss Fannie Stubbs and Master Alva Bournique.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

EVANSTON.

A choice literary entertainment was given by the literary societies of the University at the Presbyterian Church Thursday evening. Prof. Carhart, who well represents the dignity of that great educational institution, presided with his usual grace. The exercises opened with a quartet by Miss Bates, Mrs. Llewellyn, and Messrs. Hines and Taylor, after which Mr. M. O. Lewis declaimed "Cataline's Defiance" in a very effective and forcible manner.

Mr. William M. Knox, in an original oration, then related the melancholy history of "Silas Higgins," a mythical character, who originated near Kenosha. The address was an excellent take-off on modern histories, and abounded in witticisms and the humorous allusions for which Mr. Knox is becoming noted in the institution.

A quartet of male voices preceded the debate, which was upon the question: "*Resolved*, That Industry is more essential to success than Genius." Miss M. S. Bergh supported the affirmative in a sound, forcible speech, claiming that genius was unable to accomplish anything without the aid of industry. Miss Ida Stewart followed in a graceful address. The gist of her argument was that industry was an acquirement, and genius a gift. The latter was more essential to success than the former, because those who presented the latter could acquire the former, but those who possessed industry could never acquire genius.

A song prepared the audience for Prof. R. L. Cumnock, who read three cantos from "The Courtship of Miles Standish," in his own inimitable manner. R. G. Hobbs spoke upon "Literature," and, after more music, Miss E. E. Parks read a thoughtful essay upon "The Great Lover," the subject being explained in the following sentence: "Life's great lover is the silent influence of character."

Mr. J. S. Norris then declaimed "The Dance of Ballochroy," which conveys a terrible warning to all gay deceivers, and one that is needed in the rural community wherein it was delivered. The reading of "Boots at the Holly-Tree Inn" by Prof. Cumnock closed the entertainment, which was appreciated by the large audience present, and netted $50 above expenses to the literary societies.

Considerable astonishment was created in town yesterday by the reported marriage of a young merchant, who was married at 6 o'clock the previous morning and returned home on the midnight train.

The February number of the *Tripod* appeared yesterday, and it is therefore probable that to-day's *Index* will contain some local news.

The University authorities are now preparing the annual catalogue of the institution for publication. It is to be hoped that this will contain a list of the Alumni.

LAKE.

The Trustees of the Town of Lake met in special session at the Town Hall yesterday. All the members of the Board were present.

On motion of Trustee Colvin an order of $92.50, to apply on order No. 427, dated Dec. 1, 1873, in favor of Daniel Murray, for work on Reese avenue, was ordered drawn.

A petition was received from Neelon Kent, George W. Spofford, and B. W. Drake for the opening of a street, 16 feet wide, through Blocks 11 and 12, Linden Grove Subdivision, to be known as Palos avenue; also, an alley 16 feet wide, between Sixty-fifth street and the proposed Palos avenue. On vote of Mr. Colman, the petition was referred to Trustee Colvin.

A communication from the Village of Hyde Park, asking the Board to meet the Trustees of Hyde Park, to devise ways and means for the management of the water-works of said town and village, was received and accepted. The Clerk was instructed to notify the Clerk of said village that this Board would meet the Board of Hyde Park at the Village Hall at 8 o'clock p. m.

The following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, There is a large voting population along and near the Michigan Southern track, between Thirty-ninth and Fifty-fifth streets, that would be greatly accommodated by establishing an election precinct near said railroad track about midway between said streets; therefore,

Resolved, That the Board of County Commissioners be, and are hereby, requested to establish an election precinct, to be known as Precinct No. 5, in the Town of Lake,

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily, by mail.....$12.00 | Sunday.....$2.50
Tri-Weekly.....6.00 | Weekly.....2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Edwin Booth. Afternoon, "Much Ado About Nothing." Evening, "The Apostate."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Divorced." Afternoon and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Oliver Doud Byron. "Dundee Mc'Kay." Afternoon and evening.

ADELPHI THEATRE—Corner of Wabash avenue and Congress street. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of Joseph K. Emmet. "Fritz, Our Cousin German." Afternoon and evening.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Arlington, Cotton, and Kemble's Minstrels; and comicalities. Cosmorama illusion, "Our Great City." Afternoon and evening.

EXPOSITION BUILDING—Lake Shore, foot of Adams street. Debole's Painting of the "Prodigal Son." Afternoon and evening.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FOR THROAT DISEASES AND AFFECTIONS OF the chest, "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are of value. For coughs, irritation of the throat caused by cold, or unusual exertion of the vocal organs in speaking in public, or singing, they produce beneficial results.

The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, February 28, 1874.

The Wisconsin Senate has passed the Potter bill for the appointment of a Board of Railroad Commissioners, and the regulation of railroad fares and freights. By an amendment, the Governor is required to appoint the Commissioners in thirty days.

Charges of drunkenness in the Senate chamber were made by the Detroit *Free Press* a few days ago against Senator Chandler. The abstemious Senator, whose reputation for sobriety has long since ceased to be a subject of suspicion, advertises the charges and the paper making them, by suing it for $100,000 damages.

Two motions were made yesterday, in the House of Representatives, to reconsider the vote by which the bill to restore the franking abuse was defeated. One of these was withdrawn by its mover, Mr. Tyner, who gave notice that next Monday he would attempt to have passed, under a suspension of the rules, a bill for the free circulation of weekly newspapers. The only motion for reconsideration lies over until called up by Mr. SHANKS.

The St. Croix land-grant was before the Wisconsin Assembly again yesterday, and was carried a day's march nearer home. A proposition to confer the grant on the Wisconsin Railway was rejected, and the Senate bill, with an amendment, passed to a third reading. This bill confers the grant on the North Wisconsin and the Chicago & North Pacific Roads, and the amendment purports to protect settlers by stipulating that actual settlers before 1871, on sections not exceeding 160 acres, may retain their homesteads by paying $3 an acre for them.

Grain Inspector Harper is declared by the report of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners on his case, made public yesterday, to be guiltless of the charges made against him. His drafts on the funds of the office are said to have been made to reimburse himself for his advances to pay its expenses when the fees were insufficient. Since the fees were increased, the receipts have exceeded the expenses. As for the speculation in grain, that is denied, and the apparent deficit in the monthly account is explained as a matter of bookkeeping and bank deposits. Finally, his accounts are so correct that he has on hand $60 more than he ought to have.

The case of the Boston Collector of Customs has produced some disgraceful disclosures. The members of Congress opposed to the confirmation of Simmons have been busily engaged in telegraphing to all parts of the State to send on remonstrances. This of itself is of no particular interest, but copies of all these private dispatches were furnished to the Butler organ in Boston and published in that paper. If this thing can be done under the present condition of affairs, what would be the result if the telegraph belonged exclusively to the Government? Is the Government already in possession of the wires, and is every private dispatch the property of the Government, to be used at its pleasure?

The Republicans of Kansas are commencing to howl at their defaulting State Treasurer, Hayes, who has been presented for impeachment, but do not stop to consider how far they themselves are responsible for his conduct. In 1871, a legislative committee examined the condition of the State Treasury, and reported that Mr. Hayes was depositing State money in National Banks, contrary to law. With these facts before them, the Republican Convention of 1872 presented his name to the voters of Kansas for re-election, and the Republican voters of Kansas re-elected him, and thus virtually indorsed his course. With what consistency, then, can Republicans blame him for doing what they indorsed? It would be infinitely more appropriate for them to accept the fruits of their folly in silence.

The annual report of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad is printed in another column. The net earnings for the year were $4,970,458.10, and the net earnings for the year over every liability are $260,082.58, or 10 73-100 per cent on its total capital stock. The capital stock now amounts to $19,897,000, and, with that in the Burlington & Missouri Road, $26,429,562.76. There was a decrease of operating expenses during the year, exclusive of taxes, of $179,-582.07. A full statement is made of the business on the branch roads both in Illinois and Iowa, which shows a steady increase, and of the operations of the Land Department. President Walker, in conclusion, refers to the railroad legislation of this State. He does not think stockholders have anything to fear beyond the inconvenience and expense of some litigation, as it is not likely that the rights of railroad owners to manage their own property will be denied in the end.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active yesterday, with few important changes in price, except in wheat. Mess pork was active and easier, closing at $15.22@15.50 cash, and $14.20@14.25 seller April. Lard was active and steady, closing at $8.55@8.60 per 100 lbs cash, and $8.75@8.77½ seller April. Meats were active and unchanged at 6c for shoulders, 7¼@7½c for short ribs, 7¾c for short clear, and 9½@10¼c for sweet pickled hams. Dressed hogs were quiet and firm at $6.00@6.40 per 100 lbs. Highwines were active and steady at 93c per gallon. Flour was dull and weak. Wheat was active and ½c lower, closing at $1.15¾ cash, and $1.18¾ seller April. Corn was active and firm, closing at 57c cash, and 57½c seller March. Oats were more active and steady, closing at 42¾c cash, and 43½c seller April. Rye was quiet and steady at 85@85½c for fresh receipts. Barley was dull and unchanged at $1.45@1.46 for No. 3. Live hogs were dull and lower, closing weak at $4.50@5.85 for poor to extra. The cattle market was fairly active and easier. Sheep were steady and firm.

A bill to punish Mormons for polygamy, and free all but first wives from their unnatural bonds, and to provide for their support and their children's out of the husband's property, has been submitted by the House Committee on Territories. Without conflicting in any way with the statutes already directed against polygamy, it provides the machinery by which the United States District Courts may recover the jurisdiction in these, and, in fact, all civil and criminal cases which has been usurped by the Probate Courts, and limits the evidence necessary for conviction of polygamy to simple proof that the man and women live together avowedly as husband and wives. The illegal consorts may get their freedom upon a petition to the United States District Court, which may also decree them enough of their husband's property to support themselves and their children. The bill also proposes to annul a number of acts of the Legislature, usurping executive, judicial, and legislative functions which belong to the United States Government, as Gov. Wood showed in a recent very pointed veto-message.

Prof. Swing declines to enter Dr. Patton's confessional. In a letter reprinted elsewhere from the *Alliance*, he replies to the latter's article in the *Interior*, and plays upon his severe opponent with a light raillery and good humor that would have vanquished Torquemada himself. Dr. Patton may have imagined that he was the assailant, but finds himself suddenly called upon to take the defensive, and to show how his own theory prevents Christianity from having been conferred on the horse and the ox, and how he will reconcile his doctrine of faith with the Scriptures, and how he will sustain his peculiar views that "repeatedly to repudiate the humanitarian views of Christ" is a proof of unbelief in His divinity, and that a man starting from a Divine Christ is a Rationalist. While waiting for Dr. Patton to recover from this unexpected defeat, which the later David has administered with his liberal sling, Prof. Swing comes to the happy conclusion that if the Presbyterian Church can endure Dr. Patton as its editor and Theological Professor in the Northwest, it can endure Prof. Swing as a private clergyman.

THE CONFIRMATION OF SIMMONS.

The confirmation of Simmons as Collector of the Port of Boston, which was achieved yesterday by a vote of 27 against 17, has a broader significance than as a mere settlement of a local squabble in the Republican party of Massachusetts. The case had grown out of the garments with which the Administration thought to clothe it. It had become of national importance as an incident in the process of disintegration which the Republican party is now undergoing. The appointment, all things considered, was one of peculiar atrocity, since it involved the removal of a competent and worthy man to make room for one of Gen. Butler's retainers. The effect of such a change will be felt by Massachusetts alone, and more especially by the Boston merchants; but the spirit which suggested it, and the success that has awaited it, are of national concern. Simmons' confirmation shows where the real strength of the Republican party lies. It is with Grant and Butler, and the people they represent, and it is fighting reform with the stubbornness of desperation. The most respectable Republican newspapers of Massachusetts protested against the confirmation. The most prominent business men of Boston sent a special committee to Washington to labor with the President and to resist the confirmation. The Massachusetts Congressmen who dared defy the party lash remonstrated. And, finally, it appears that not only Mr. Sumner, but the cool and calculating Boutwell, opposed the confirmation before the vote was taken. That Simmons was confirmed in spite of all this opposition, is pretty conclusive evidence that the Butler theory of politics is all that is left to the Republican party, and that it will prevail from now on as long as the party prevails.

We expect the Republican newspapers which dread the result but dare not rebel to answer that Simmons secured his confirmation with the aid of Democratic votes. Such an answer will be a new confession. The ruling remnants of the Republican party find a ready co-operation in the inefficient relics of the Democratic party. This is the source whence they drew their strength in the last national contest. Such co-operation is not new. It was present in the Credit Mobilier frauds, in the salary-grab, in the Fort Snelling swindle. It will be found from now on wherever there is a job, a steal, or a national disgrace. It has confirmed Simmons, and thereby confirmed once again the hopeless decay of the party that elected Lincoln and achieved emancipation. Traditions cannot outlive such desecrations as these. The pure-minded but wrong-headed members of the party who still cling to it are beginning to recall that Grant and Butler were original Democrats. This is not the true explanation of the trouble. Both the old parties have outlived their usefulness, and they have met on the common ground of intrigue and corruption, having no other field to work. It is possible that Mr. Simmons, as Collector of Boston, will help Gen. Butler forward to the Governorship of Massachusetts, which was the purpose of his nomination, but he is more likely to help the Republican party on to its ruin. We had in his appointment another official expression of the Administration notion of Civil-Service Reform: and now we have in his confirmation the proof that the sentiment of the Administration is the sentiment of the Republican party.

The death of King Lunalilo leaves the question of a sovereign of the Hawaiian Islands open once more. There are two candidates for the succession,—the Dowager Queen Emma and Kalakana. The popularity of the former is purely personal, as she has no hereditary rank and little force of character. Her rival is not intellectually worthy to succeed the late King, and the fact that his illustrious father expiated upon the gallows the shocking crime of murdering his wife would appear to be a trifling disadvantage. He has had, however, a fair common school education. Queen Emma claims that it was the wish of the dead King that she should succeed him.

THE LAST OF RAFFERTY.

Rafferty has suffered the extreme penalty which the law attaches to the heinous crime he committed. His account with the world is settled. We have never been able to discover a suspicion of vindictiveness in the long and tedious prosecution which led to his death. Who could cherish hatred or work out revenge against so poor a piece of humanity? The man he murdered left no friends of influence to secure the punishment of his murderer. Rafferty himself engaged a partisanship that left no means untried to save his life. Never was a man more patiently, persistently, or ably defended. His counsel fought every inch of the ground. He got his client three trials. He brought out every point of defense warranted by the facts and the law. He remained steadfast to the last, and builded up a sympathy and pressure which it must have been hard for the Governor to resist. And only at the final moment did he telegraph: "Good-bye; I can do no more." In Rafferty's case, it was simply a desperate struggle between Society and one human life. On the one hand was the sanctity of human life in general; on the other, the continued existence of a single atom in the composition of the world. Christopher Rafferty, standing alone, was not the sort of man to excite any strong personal animosity. He was too insignificant for that. There was a brutishness in his nature which could not excite any stronger feeling than contempt, and was more apt to bring out pity. Low and vicious instincts were born in him, and they were fostered and developed by his rearing. He was surrounded with ignorance and the brutality to which it is kin. Religion to him was at best a blind faith which was easily overcome by drink and vicious associations. To this extent he was theoretically irresponsible, perhaps, when he murdered O'Meara,—as much so as any murderer, not insane, could be,—if we take his version of the killing. But the welfare of society cannot afford to admit the theory of irresponsibility in the laws that govern it. Society, it is true, owes a duty to the class to which Rafferty belonged, which it does not adequately discharge; but the failure to discharge this duty must not override the first law of self-preservation. If Society neglects to throw about the ignorant and vicious all the deterrent influences of education which it might and ought to exercise, it pays dearly for the omission in the violence and crime which it endures. But violence must be resisted and crime punished none the less, if we would hold Society together.

It is in this light we must regard the execution of Rafferty. It was a vindication of the law. After the desperate struggle to save his life, his death must strike a certain terror into the hearts of men of his class, which, more than anything else, will restrain them from the indulgence of their passions and viciousness. No one can gloat over Rafferty's death; no one, outside of his immediate friends, can very sincerely regret it. Thousands of men die every year in the course of nature, each one of whom is worth a thousand times more to the world than Rafferty. Shall such lives as these be jeopardized to save such as Rafferty's? This was the issue, divested of all morbid sentiment. The work of eradicating the viciousness by removing the ignorance of the lowest classes in society is a slow one. Rafferty's crime is a reminder that we must go at it with renewed vigor, but Rafferty's execution is also a warning to these classes that, while we are at it, society shall be protected against their assaults. If the two lessons make the impression they ought to make, the two deaths of O'Meara and Rafferty will not have been altogether without compensation.

ANOTHER RAILROAD FIGHT.

The case which the firm of Scudder, Bartlett & Co., of Boston, have brought, both in the Legislature and in the courts, against the Boston & Albany Railroad Company, might not inaptly be called the case of the People of the United States *vs.* the Railroads. It contains the very essence of the grievances of the people and the substance of their original complaints against monopoly. The firm of Scudder, Bartlett & Co. is one of the leading grain houses of Boston, and exported over half a million bushels of grain in 1872. Their business for 1873 promised to be still larger, but in the fall of 1872 it received a sudden check. The Boston & Albany Company refused to transport their consignments from the West, and notified all their Western connections to refuse to receive any property consigned to the firm unless the freight through from the point of shipment to Boston was prepaid. The excuse made for this discrimination by the Railroad Company is, that the firm owe them five or six thousand dollars for freight. These arrears, however, grow out of the fact that the firm had put in claims for shortages of grain in transit from the West, amounting to from two to sixty bushels per car-load. The Railroad Company, they allege, refused to examine the claim at all, whereupon the firm declined to pay its freight bills until the claims for shortages were allowed.

The points at issue between Messrs. Scudder, Bartlett & Co. and the Boston & Albany Railroad Company was the point which provoked the issue between the people and the railroad corporations all over the country. The refusal to examine the claims of shippers, or, in other words, to recognize the rights of the people, has blossomed into an organization of the people to resist this crushing-out policy. It has led to the appointment of Boards of Commissioners invested with authority to interpose the strong arm of the law, and protect the people by giving them at least a hearing. The gentleman who was put off the New York & New Haven train, and subsequently recited his grievances in the *Atlantic Monthly*, is another case in point. When this gentleman sought redress from the Company, it was not only refused point-blank, but he was informed that the railroads were going to teach the traveling public that they could not question their acts. It is not long since that a miller in this city bought warehouse receipts for wheat from which a peculiar brand of flour which suited his New Orleans customers could be made. When he presented them at the warehouse, he was informed that he could go to the next warehouse and get wheat on them. He protested that wheat wouldn't suit his customers, and was then informed that he could take that or nothing, the result being that he was obliged to go back on 'Change and sell his receipts. It is this sort of refusal to recognize the rights of the people, and to give them a fair hearing on any matter in dispute, which has at last roused them to put an end to such oppressions. They have borne their burdens with patience hitherto. They have yielded one right after another, until at last it became a question of life or death with them. The refusal to even listen to a complaint was the straw which broke the camel's back, and now the people demand that their complaints shall be heard by their own agents. Through their Granges, in the courts and Legislatures, and by their Boards of Commissioners, they are making their protest against the tyranny of these corporations. Whatever may be the issue of their complaints, they are bound to be heard, and they are bound to have an answer satisfactory to a reasonable man. In this respect, the suit brought by Messrs. Scudder, Bartlett & Co. against the Boston & Albany Railroad Company has more than a local significance. A principle of universal interest hangs upon the decision, namely, whether a great and powerful railroad corporation has the right to ignore a merchant's lawful claims against it, and then crush out his business because he refuses to be swindled. There are some corporations which have souls, or, at all events, will listen to complaints of injustice, but unfortunately there are too many like the Boston & Albany Company which refuse to examine claims or listen to complaints. Against these the people are fighting, and they will keep on fighting until they can be heard, and very likely before the end is reached the innocent will suffer with the guilty.

A QUACK EDITOR AND A QUACK DOCTOR.

Probably the most shining whited sepulchre in this community, and the one fullest of dead men's bones, is the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*. From a recent number of that sheet we clipped out an article for future reference devoted to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, which reads in this way:

> A recent issue of that paper [THE TRIBUNE] contained a personal note from a lecherous puppy addressed to a young, pure girl who lefha street-car to enter one of our public schools. Such an outrage as this is almost enough to justify every clean citizen in spurning all THE TRIBUNE proprietors we have named. Has it come to such a pass that our young sisters and daughters may not go to school without contact with the human dogs of a city, and that our very morning papers, published by reputedly Christian men, must flaunt the seducer's invitation in the very faces of our pure ones at home? Are civilization, the home barriers, the police, public decency, and the conscience of White, Bross, Cowles, and Medill, such failures that Chicago's *social vermin* may essay to crawl safely upon our very breakfast-plates?
>
> We call attention of the Board of Education to this matter; and, if they cannot help us, cannot our State's Attorney, who has abated so many nuisances, intercede for us before the Grand Jury? It is exasperating that that venal, conscienceless sheet shall preach columns of public morality on one page, and pocket the profits of such advertisements contained by other pages. When that paper pleads "accident" in such matters, it falsifies, and it knows it. We repel the insinuation that the editors are imbecile or inefficient.

That the foregoing fanfaronade was based upon a lie can be easily seen by reading the advertisement referred to, viz:

> Madison street car eastward bound, Friday morning, half-past 8. Young lady stopped at Scammon School and bowed to young gentleman standing up; if agreeable, address K 86, Tribune office.

The only thing that appears upon the face of this advertisement is that the young gentleman would like to form the acquaintance of the young lady. That he was a "lecherous puppy" and a "seducer" is the coinage either of an impure imagination or of a deliberate falsifier. Nevertheless, we should have excluded the advertisement on the ground that there might be a doubt concerning it, if it had not escaped our notice in the mass of over 2,000 separate advertisements handed into our countign-room the same day.

Happening by accident to turn over the aforesaid clipping from the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, we read upon the back of the same slip, in the ordinary reading type of the paper, the following:

> INTERESTING TO INVALID LADIES.
>
> HARLEMVILLE, Columbia County, N. Y., July 2, 1873.
>
> *R. V. Pierce, M. D.:*
>
> DEAR SIR: Your favor is just received. I intended to have written to you several weeks since concerning the improvement in my health, which is now very apparent. I have used one bottle of Favorite Prescription with the best results, although I will admit I was somewhat discouraged after its use (for a short time only). I took it under very disadvantageous circumstances, having the supervision of the house, and during the season of "house-cleaning" I was obliged, through the incompetency of help, to do more than I ought, and, of course, suffered dreadfully; lifted when I ought not to have raised my hand, and did all I could to bring "order out of chaos"—but upon laying aside all cares and continuing the remedy I find after using less than one bottle to be so much benefited that I have discontinued the use, with no return of the symptoms of which I wrote you. I have suffered terribly, and what added to my distress was the consciousness of not procuring relief from ordinary sources; at times it seemed about impossible to stand, so great was the distress. All of those severe neuralgic pains have disappeared; they where so bad at times I could hardly walk without some external pressure. They seem to have left me like magic, suddenly, and have had no return; all other symptoms have been removed. The severe weakness and faintness have disappeared, and I can go up-stairs with comparative ease now. I would have informed you ere this of my improvement, for I appreciated it, but I was fearful it was only transient benefit I was receiving, but I think sufficient time has elapsed to consider the beneficial results permanent. Accept of my best wishes for your future success and your kindness in advising me. Very truly, MRS. ——— ———.

To the superficial observer, this quack nostrum commended to invalid ladies would appear to be a remedy for miscarriage. Severe weakness and faintness, neuralgic pains, inability to go up-stairs, etc., are the common symptoms of that distressing malady, whether produced by natural or artificial means. To make sure of the matter, however, we submitted the "Notice to Invalid Ladies" to a competent medical authority, who informs us that the symptoms described are those of a variety of uterine and venereal disorders, including miscarriage. That it is this class of disorders that is referred to, he says, is made manifest by the fact that the neuralgic pains are of the kind that yield to external pressure, since other neuralgic pains do not yield to external pressure, but are rather intensified by it. "Of course," he added, "it is an infernal swindle."

It is this nasty suggestion and "infernal swindle" that the *Christian Advocate* prints on the other side of an article berating THE TRIBUNE for publishing a four-line advertisement of a young gentleman desiring to form the acquaintance of a young lady,—prints it not as an advertisement, but as a notice to invalid ladies, in the customary type of miscellaneous reading matter—larger type than it devotes to church-meeting notices. It will not be pretended, however, that the *Advocate* printed it without pay. It probably received as much as $20 for it. Now let us see how the "social vermin" article first above quoted applies to the editor of the *Advocate*—which his name is Arthur Edwards. This high-toned moralist calls on the Board of Education, the State's Attorney, and the Grand Jury to take official notice of an advertisement implying that a young gentleman would like to form the acquaintance of a young lady. He then puts twenty dollars in his pocket for the service of informing ladies of the Methodist Church suffering from miscarriage, abortion, uterine or venereal disease, and feeble intellects (if there be any such), how they can lose their money and still further undermine their constitutions by investing in the Favorite Prescription. "It is exasperating that that venal, conscienceless sheet shall preach columns of public morality on one page, and then pocket the profits of such" miscellaneous reading matter "contained by other pages." "We repel the insinuation that the editors are imbecile or inefficient," because their attention was specially on the subject of immoral advertisements and *a fortiori* of immoral reading matter, and because the amount of advertising and of paid reading matter coming to the office of the *Advocate* is too small to justify the supposition that it got into the paper accidentally.

On the whole, we think that the *Advocate* man is a more consummate ass than the *Interior* man, for the latter has published nothing so objectionable as the former, and has not held himself out so prominently and persistently as an operator on the motes of other people's eyes without first casting out the beam from his own eye.

RAMPANT REFORM.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* publishes the details of the stopping in Sabina, Ohio, of a beer-wagon by the temperance reformers, allusions to which have hitherto been made in the dispatches. It appears that on last Tuesday a brewery firm at Morrow received an order for twenty-six kegs of beer from two saloon-keepers at Washington Court-House. Fearing to send the beer by rail, as the trains are closely watched, the firm dispatched the beer by wagon, covered with hay and straw. At 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening, when near Sabina, the driver was met by a number of women and fifteen or twenty men, armed with stones, who ordered him to stop, and threatened him with death if he proceeded any further. The terrified driver did as he was ordered, and the mob then tried to set fire to the load, but the straw, being wet, wouldn't burn. They then ordered him to drive to the Sabina railroad station, where the beer was turned over to the station-agent, after the revenue stamps had been torn from the kegs. The owners arrived at the station the next day, and directed the agent to keep the goods in his possession until further notification. This, however, he refused to do, and the beer was sent back to Morrow. The brewers then called upon their lawyers for consultation, but the women getting wind of it surrounded the brewery, and by their boisterous singing and praying broke up the consultation.

The thoughtless men and women who were engaged in this attack upon private rights—for it is nothing more or less than an attack—are apt to bring contempt upon the cause in which they are engaged. Excellent as their motives may be, when they step beyond the limits of law, and when the present excitement dies away sufficiently for law to be enforced again, the aggrieved parties will not only demand but obtain damages. Incendiarism and threats of murder are poor arguments in favor of temperance. The aggravated character of many of the acts of the Ohio reformers has already provoked saloon-keepers into threats of violent retaliation, and there is danger that such operations as that at Sabina may result in a resistance as violent as the acts of the reformers. There is no law against personal appeal to a saloon-keeper or against praying and singing for him at a proper time and in a proper place; but when it comes to the wanton destruction of property and acts of open violence, then these reformers are inaugurating a course of conduct which will not only work harm to the very cause in, which they are engaged, but may provoke retaliation in kind. Within the limits of the law, all things are possible; outside those limits, reform becomes persecution.

There seems to be some mystery concerning the case of Maj. Merrill, of the United States Army. During the alleged Ku-Klux excitement in South Carolina, Maj. Lewis Merrill was stationed there, and made himself active both in making arrests and prosecuting the persons arrested. Subsequently he lobbied successfully in having the Legislature of that State vote $35,000 as special rewards to those who had aided in prosecuting the Ku-Klux. It has been disclosed that of this sum Maj. Merrill received $21,400. In March, 1873, Senator Bayard offered a resolution in the Senate calling upon the War Department for information in the case, and whether the officer had been instrumental in procuring legislation to compensate him for the performance of his military duty. This resolution the majority of the Senate has persistently refused to pass or consider. How the information could affect the Republican party, and who it is behind the scenes that forbids the disclosure of the facts, have not been revealed.

The last of the desperate Lowery gang, or "Swamp-Angels," has been sent to his account. A reward amounting to $6,200 was offered for his head, and three young men of North Carolina are richer by his demise. Stephen Lowery was in his lifetime so cruel and cowardly a ruffian that the manner of his taking is off divested of much of its offensiveness to healthy minds. The party of executioners had been hunting for the outlaw for months, and found him in Robeson County, carousing with a party of negroes at a whisky-camp. After drinking with him awhile, they retired for the night, took up a position behind a tree within range, and, waiting their opportunity, deliberately shot him. His body was carted away to the nearest county seat and placed on exhibition. The outlaw was found to have been well-armed,—a Henry rifle, three revolvers, and a knife being discovered on his person.

The subject of keeping canals open in winter is being actively discussed at present, and two or three theories have been presented. One of them is credited with a degree of feasibility. The projector, in a communication to a New York paper, discusses the Erie Canal, which he proposes to keep at a proper temperature by utilizing the heat wasted in the propulsion of steam canal-boats, through surface-condensers. Prof. Thurston has estimated that it would require 6,000 pounds of coal per mile for every twenty-four hours; and two-thirds of this, the correspondent argues, could be furnished by the canal-boats. The remainder could be supplied by artesian wells, whose temperature, he assumes, would be high enough to perform their share in keeping the canal open for navigation.

It is claimed that the cause of the present rise in Havana cigars is owing to a sudden determination on the part of Cuban manufacturers to do business only upon a gold basis, and to regulate their prices accordingly. The reason for this concerted action is that the Bank of Spain in Havana has issued $104,000,000 in currency, with only $3,000,000 specie reserve, and the action of the cigar-manufacturers is only the culminating point of a feeling of distrust which has for some time existed. What effect their present stand will have upon importation does not seem to be clear. It may all be a mere stratagem on the part of importers to sustain the present rates or force them up higher still.

M'CARTHY.

The Ex-Parte Council Convened.

After Some Debate It Is Decided to Have Open Sessions.

Mr. McCarthy Submits a Series of Propositions.

After Much Wrangling They Are Referred to a Committee.

The Deacons Reject Some and Accept Others.

A Basis of Agreement Is Finally Settled On.

And the Council Adjourns Till Friday.

An ex-parte Council of the Baptist churches of Chicago and vicinity was held yesterday afternoon in the audience-room of the Union Park Baptist Church to consider the charges preferred by the Deacons of that society against the pastor, the Rev. Florence McCarthy. The church was well filled with spectators, among them a large number of ladies and some very young girls, who ought to have been at school. Mr. McCarthy was present, accompanied by his attorney, Mr. Beach. The Council was called by the anti-McCarthy faction in the church, and was, therefore, an ex-parte body, the delegates being, for the most part, ministers and laymen who had already formed an opinion as to the merits of the controversy. The usages of the Baptist Church provide for holding such ex-parte Councils where the members of the church in which a difficulty arises cannot agree to call a mutual council. Such was the condition of affairs which led to the assembly of yesterday.

The meeting was called to order soon after 2 o'clock, by Deacon F. J. Reed, of the Union Park Church, who read the letter calling for the Council, and a list of members, 98 in number, requesting that a Council be called.

THE CALL.

The letter addressed by the Board of Deacons to the various churches was as follows:

Dear Brethren:

Charges of a serious nature are brought against the moral and official Christian character of our pastor, the Rev. Florence McCarthy, supported by such evidence that we feel constrained by a regard for the honor of Christ and the character of his ministry, to ask that they be investigated by a Council. For this purpose we invite you to send your pastor, with two brethren, to sit in ex-parte council at the Union Park Baptist Church, on Friday, Feb. 27, at 2 p. m. The following churches are invited: First, Second, Michigan Avenue, Tabernacle, University Place, North Star, Coventry, Western Avenue, Twenty-fifth Street, Evanston, Elgin, West Aurora, Marengo, Oak Park, Lawndale, Stock-Yards, Englewood, Washington Heights, and St. Charles.

Done by order of the Board of Deacons, a majority of the Trustees, and a large number of the members of the Church, whose names will be laid before you at the Council. Yours in Christ, F. J. REED, Clerk of the Board of Deacons.

ORGANIZATION.

The Rev. T. W. Goodspeed, of the Second Church, moved that the Rev. Mr. Chappelle, of Evanston, be chosen temporary Chairman, and Mr. J. O. Brayman temporary Secretary. The motion prevailed.

On taking the chair, Mr. Chappelle said it would be proper to ask Divine guidance, and called upon the Rev. Mr. Eberhardt, of the North Star Church, to offer prayer. This was done, the petitioner praying for wisdom to guide the Council in the solemn deliberations, giving to the members a spirit of Christian meekness, affection, truth, honesty, and candor; that they might guard against prejudice and unholy emotion, and that their course might be such as God would approve.

ROLL OF DELEGATES.

The Secretary then called the roll of delegates, as follows:

First Church—The Rev. W. W. Everts and Bros. Garnet and Parker.

Second Church—The Rev. T. W. Goodspeed, Samuel Hoard, and C. N. Holden.

Temple Church—The Rev. A. G. Eberhardt, and Bros. Van Osdel and Randall.

North Star Church—The Rev. J. M. Whitehead, and Bros. Barry and Russell.

Coventry Church—The Rev. W. J. Kantcott, and Bros. Palmer and Clifford.

Western Avenue Church—The Rev. John Gordon, and Bros. Case and Rogerson.

Twenty-fifth Street Church—The Rev. L. T. Bush, and Bros. Bowley and Wells.

Evanston—The Rev. F. L. Chapelle, and Bros. Goebel and Mosely.

Elgin—The Rev. L. M. Woodruff and Bros. Bosworth and Gifford.

Englewood—The Rev. Edward Ellis, and Bros. Thearle and Maple.

There were no delegates present from the Michigan Avenue Church, West Aurora, Marengo, Oak Park, Lawndale, Stock-Yards, Washington Heights, and St. Charles.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Mr. Hoard suggested the appointment of a Committee on Permanent Organization. A motion to that effect was adopted, and the Chair appointed Messrs Eberhardt, Gordon, and Whitehead as such Committee. During their absence, the hymn commencing "Come, Holy Spirit, heavenly dove" was sung, and Mr. Ellis led in prayer.

A QUERY.

The silence which ensued was broken by the voice of a lady, Mrs. Dr. Briggs, who would like to be informed how a Council was called—whether it was not by the action of the church in requesting the Deacons to issue a call. No such action had been taken by the society in this case. She was not familiar with Baptist usage,—perhaps because she was a woman,—and would like some one to tell how this Council was called.

The Chairman took it upon himself to reply. He said Councils were usually called by action of the church, but where the church could not agree an ex-parte Council could be summoned by either party to the disagreement. This was such a Council.

Mrs. Briggs said she believed this Council was illegal.

At this point the Committee on Nominations returned and reported, recommending that the temporary officers be chosen to serve permanently.

DECLINING AN HONOR.

Mr. Chapelle positively declined. He lived outside of the city, and would be obliged to go away before the Council had finished its session in case the session should be a protracted one.

Mr. Brayman said he was not a member of the Council.

The Rev. Mr. Gordon thought it very desirable that a country minister be elected. Mr. Chapelle should accept.

Mr. Chapelle once more positively declined, and suggested Brother Thearle in his stead.

Brother Thearle had had but little experience as a presiding officer. An older man should be selected. He suggested Mr. Eberhardt, who had just moved to the city, and might be supposed to be free from prejudice.

Mr. Eberhardt said he was physically disqualified. He was very hard of hearing, and must decline.

Mr. Gordon insisted upon Mr. Chapelle's acceptance, and a motion to that effect was put and carried.

The Chair inquired what business was to be brought before the Council.

THE DOCUMENTS.

Deacon Reed came forward with an armful of papers, and laid them on the table. They consisted of correspondence, a copy of the charges (the substance of which was stated in yesterday's TRIBUNE), letters written by Mr. McCarthy to female members of his flock, a verbatim report of the celebrated sermon, various newspaper articles, including comments, interviews, etc.

CLOSED DOORS.

Mr. Gordon moved that the Council hold its session with closed doors, excluding all but members and the Committee of Reception.

Mrs. Briggs sprang to her feet and said: "I object."

Mr. Goodspeed—The lady is out of order. She is not a delegate and has no right to speak.

Mrs. Briggs—If you shut me out now, you'll hear from me through the press.

Mr. Goodspeed then spoke to the motion to exclude all but members of the Council and go into secret session. He opposed it as unnecessary. The business which brought the Council together was already known, and until there was some good reason why the proceedings should be conducted in secrecy the doors should be kept open. If the Council desired to receive the condemnation of the community, and to make the pastor of this church a martyr, let them close the doors; if not, and they wanted to show a spirit of fair dealing, let everybody see and hear. [Applause.]

Mr. Gordon said that this demonstration of applause was of itself a reason why the session should be secret. There were in the church many persons who were too young to listen to all the details which were likely to be brought out; and, as for the newspapers, they had grossly misrepresented the affair from beginning to end, and the reporters ought to be shown the door along with the others. He would only consent to an open session, if Brother McCarthy wanted the proceedings made public. The world had no right to hear the evidence; that was for the Council. The world wanted the verdict only.

The Rev. Mr. Woodruff, of Elgin, said that nothing yet had come to pass which required a session with closed doors, and it was not clear that anything of the kind would or ought to come. If, in its further progress, it seemed necessary to take the step, the Council could do so; but until then it was best to leave the matter as it was.

The Chair put the motion to go into secret session, and it was lost—6 for, and 20 against.

Mr. Russell inquired whether any but delegates had voted, and the question was put again with the same result.

The Secretary then read the charges against Mr. McCarthy, and it was moved that they be taken up and acted upon one by one.

PLEA TO THE JURISDICTION.

Mr. McCarthy here arose in his seat in the rear part of the church, and inquired if he would be allowed to speak.

Mr. Goodspeed moved that permission be granted.

Mr. McCarthy said he desired that himself and his counsel be heard as to the jurisdiction and legality of this Council.

Mr. Gordon—You include your counsel. Is he a member of the Baptist Church? If not, he cannot be allowed to speak.

Mr. McCarthy—I am sorry to say that my counsel is not a member of the Baptist Church.

Mr. Barry—Will Mr. McCarthy agree to abide by the decision of the Council, provided he is accorded permission to speak in his own defense?

Mr. Goodspeed—Is Brother McCarthy willing to make this a mutual instead of an ex-parte Council, and, if so, upon what conditions? And will he abide by its decision?

Mr. Gordon—If I understand Baptist usage correctly, no lawyer or other person not a member of the Baptist Church can speak or give testimony before the Council. His evidence can be presented in a written form, but cannot be received orally.

Mr. Goodspeed moved that Mr. McCarthy be permitted to state whether he would be a party to the Council, and upon what conditions, and whether he would abide by its decision. There was no occasion for his counsel to be heard now. A personal statement from the pastor was all that was required.

The motion was submitted to the Council, and carried almost unanimously, whereupon Mr. McCarthy came forward and prepared to speak. He inquired:

"Is my counsel included in the motion?"

The Chair—I think not.

MCCARTHY'S SPEECH.

Mr. McCarthy then proceeded to say that he wished to present a little argument, to which he knew the Council would be kind enough to listen. He would endeavor to deliver his remarks in a dispassionate way. He wished to dispute the formality and propriety of the manner in which the Council was convened. He had the utmost confidence in the piety and fairness of most of the delegates, and was willing to be tried by them; but he wished to be understood as saying that he did not regard the Council as having been called in accordance with Baptist usage. The Baptist manual (from which he read) provided for the calling of an ex parte Council in cases where one of the contending parties refused to call a Council, and rejected all overtures for a settlement of difficulties, and a reconciliation. That was the point. A meeting of the church had been held in the expectation of appointing a committee to review the charges understood to have been prepared, and see if those charges were so serious as a call for a Council. The charges were not read, and the meeting adjourned without having acted upon the question of calling a Council. There was no unwillingness on his part to have an investigation. He had clamored for a copy of the charges, and for a trial upon them. They had not been furnished

Deacon Pickett said he agreed with Deacon Merrill.

The Chair—Do we understand that the Deacons refuse to regard this as a mutual Council, upon the basis laid down by Mr. McCarthy?

Deacon Reed said it was evident that Mr. McCarthy's friends wanted no trial. The pastor had tied up the church with a constitution of his own devising, and now that he found it worked against him he sought to tie up the Council with another Constitution. The thing ought to be left open to the Council, and not tied up in this way.

Mr. Bingham here attempted to explain about a resolution introduced at the meeting last Monday night, but was called to order and choked down peremptorily.

The Chair took exception to Mr. McCarthy's allusion to Rafferty. This was not a Criminal Court; it was merely an advisory body.

Mr. McCarthy (with great vehemence)—I'd rather be hanged than suffer what you propose to do with me.

The Chair (flushed and embarrassed)—You don't know what we want to do with you.

Mr. Gordon maintained that Mr. McCarthy's plan of trial was in violation of Baptist usage, though he would, of course, be permitted to reply in his own behalf.

DR. BOONE.

Dr. Boone, who had come in since in the Council convened, arose and expressed a desire to say a word or two, though he owned he was not a delegate.

It was moved that the Council constitute him a delegate.

Mr. McCarthy protested against this. He had great respect for Dr. Boone, but he could not be made a delegate in any such way.

Dr. Boone pleasantly hinted that Mr. McCarthy would not object if he knew what he intended saying, though he had no desire to be made a delegate. He was the oldest member of the Baptist Church in Chicago, and, as he felt a deep interest in this matter, he wanted to make some remarks.

On motion, Dr. Boone was voted permission to speak. He said that for fifty years he had been a member of the Church. He realized the peril in which the Baptist cause stood, and regretted the difficulties which existed. The Council should take a wise and just course in this matter, and must consider, first, had the church taken the course it was its duty to take before calling the Council; and, second, had they proposed that a mutual council be called? If both these courses had been taken, was not the action in calling this ex-parte Council too precipitate to justify an expectation of satisfactory results? The church should first determine whether the charges were of sufficient importance to warrant placing the pastor under discipline, and should first try him upon the charge of unchristian conduct. If this had been done, and no conclusion had been reached, then a mutual Council should be called, and the accused allowed sufficient time in which to prepare his defense. No good could come of convening the Council under the present circumstances. It would only spread the difficulty, and result in greater evil. The greater part of Mr. McCarthy's propositions were fair, and any Council ought to agree to them. Some were objectionable, but they could be modified. The Council could be made mutual only by satisfying the party accused; if not, let the Council adjourn, and begin over again in the right way.

THE REV. MR. WOODRUFF

said he knew nothing of the merits of this question on one side or the other, nor had he any sympathy for either side. He was perfectly qualified to serve as a juror. Dr. Boone's remarks should have a controlling influence, both because of his age and standing, and by reason of their agreement with common sense and common Baptist usage. The Council should not act until the church had done so. The Deacons had doubtless been actuated by good motives, but were a little too hasty. As Baptists, they should be cool. If the Council was go on as contemplated, the Elgin delegation must retire.

Deacon Merrill said they were working under peculiar circumstances, and had been unable to bring the matter before the Church in the usual way. As to the counter charges proposed by Mr. McCarthy, he submitted that a man under charges could not bring charges.

THAT CONSTITUTION.

Mr. McCarthy said he was sorry to hear Deacons Reed and Merrill reflect upon their own intelligence by saying that he had tied up the Church with a constitution, when the fact was that the Church had adopted it unanimously because it was necessary to prevent inundation by the Ashland Avenue Church. "I, as for myself," continued the pastor, "I deny that I am under charges; I have demanded them, but I couldn't get them. I can and do prefer charges against the Deacons. Let them be tried with me, and if they are found guilty let them take the consequences. My brother Gordon would deny me the poor privilege of a criminal on trial, by denying me the rights I claim. The Deacons have not notified me of any charges; I'll never saw any until yesterday at 1 o'clock. The Deacons have taken snap judgment on me, and want to decapitate in three hours a man who has broken the bread of life to them for three years. I protest I am a persecuted man. I'm at bay. I'm cornered—one man against 200,000. The press, the churches, the Deacons, everybody against me!" Mr. McCarthy spoke these words in a high state of excitement, and in a loud tone of voice.

Mr. Thearle called him to order. They had not come there to listen to passionate appeals.

Mr. McCarthy—You must bear with me, for I'm bothered badly.

A COMMITTEE TO BE RAISED.

Mr. Thearle moved the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed, to meet with the pastor of this Church and the Deacons, and decide upon some agreement by which this can be made a mutual Council.

Mr. Burtis said he was not a delegate, but he was a church-member, and would like to say something. Permission was denied, and Mr. Burtis sat down discomfited.

Mr. McCarthy (to the Chair)—Can I talk?

The Chair—If you'll be short.

Mr. McCarthy (firing up)—If I talk ten years, sir, you should hear me.

Mr. Goodspeed here poured oil upon the troubled water. He said that Mr. McCarthy claimed to be persecuted, and he moved that he have full permission to speak.

Mr. McCarthy—No, no! I don't mean that I am persecuted by the Council. Brother Goodspeed misrepresents me grossly.

Mr. Goodspeed—Then I take it back. I apologize for it.

Mr. McCarthy hoped the Council would adjourn until other Christian means had been exhausted.

Deacon Reed said Mr. McCarthy had claimed that they were martyrizing him. To show that they were not, the Deacon started to tell the whole story, but was sharply called to order by Mr. Thearle, and squelched by the Chair.

Mr. Gordon offered the following amendment to Mr. Thearle's motion:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to confer with the pastor and Deacons to ascertain if charges have been preferred against said pastor, and if, in their judgment, this Council is legal according to Scripture and Baptist usage.

A RUNNING DEBATE.

Mr. Goodspeed said it was vain to talk about referring back to the church. A Christian minister could not be tried by a church. If this were referred to the church, they would soon see—what was now imminent—the destruction of the Union Park Baptist Church.

The Chair agreed with this view, and so did Mr. Darry.

Mr. Gordon did not see how this could be made a mutual Council.

Deacon Merrill endeavored to confirm this position, by reading a resolution offered at the last church-meeting, providing for calling a Council.

The Chair inquired what was done with that resolution.

Deacon Merill, in great confusion, said it was—it was—it—and nearly everybody laughed.

Mr. Wagner, the clerk, came to the Deacon's rescue, and explained how Brother Bingham's amendment was under consideration when the meeting adjourned.

Mr. Thearle said it was evident that the disaffection and dissension in the church necessitated a Council.

BRING TEARS TO EYES UNUSED TO WEEP.

Mr. McCarthy said a church trial was now utterly impracticable, but if he had an opportunity he could settle the whole thing in twenty-four hours. He could offer explanations which would bring tears of pity to the eyes of even the Deacons, instead of exciting feelings of vindictiveness.

Dr. Boone urged that, as at present constituted, the verdict of the Council would be of no effect, even if they should find the pastor guilty.

PERFECTLY LEGAL.

The Rev. Mr. Waite, whom Deacon Reed had been trying for ten minutes to slide in, though he was not a delegate, finally succeeded in obtaining permission to unloose his oratory. He said he entrusted Dr. Boone by six years. He had been a Baptist fifty-six years, and a minister into the bargain. He never, never, saw so much confusion in a Council before. He could, however, give positive assurance that this Council was perfectly legal in every respect. In all his experience he never heard of such a thing as a man having the audacity to stand up and undertake to impose restrictions upon a Council! Did Mr. McCarthy believe the members were all fools? His proposed restrictions were nothing less than a n inball to the body.

Mr. Thearle insisted there was too much talking by outsiders. He furthermore claimed that Mr. McCarthy was now on trial.

Mr. Gordon—But he denies it.

Mr. Thearle (contemptously—Didn't you hear the charges read? Can't you believe your own senses?

The Rev. John Gordon declined to answer such a question.

COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE.

The amendment was lost by a vote of 10 for and 14 against, and Mr. Thearle's resolution was adopted. The Chair appointed as the Committee of Conference Messrs. Thearle, Gordon, Eberhardt, Goodspeed, and Woodruff.

The Committee, the Deacons, and the Rev. Florence retired to the lecture room to see if they could come to an understanding. None of the Deacons carried canes, and Mr. McCarthy did not wear a specially ferocious aspect. They disappeared about 5 o'clock, and were absent over four hours.

THE LUNCH.

The good ladies of the church (all of them anti-McCarthyites) had made calculations upon a long and tedious session, and, realizing that a Baptist with a full stomach is worth a dozen hungry ones in an ex-parte Council, they had laid a bountiful repast in the basement, and to it they invited the delegates and reporters. The way the turkey, tongue, and coffee disappeared was terribly suggestive of Mr. McCarthy's fate in case the Council should conclude to "eat him up." In the agreeable particulars of good-looking ladies and palatable victuals, the lunch was an unquestioned success. The "Clan McCarthy" were rigorously and pointedly excluded from this feast of the faithful, and, for lack of anything more tangable to masticate, they chewed the bitter and of discontent up-stairs.

Mrs. Dr. Briggs achieved a triumph. She got Brother Brayman in a corner, where there was no Chairman to call her to order, and most fluently indicated her views to the Secretary of the Council, greatly to the discomfiture of that confessedly prejudiced functionary, and equally to the edification of a group of Mr. McCarthy's female sympathizers. Thus passed the long interval of the Committee's absence.

RETURN OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee appointed to confer with the the Deacons and pastor returned at 9 o'clock, having been out nearly five hours.

The Rev. Mr. Woodruff, Chairman of the Committee, reported that inasmuch as they found it impossible to accomplish the objects for which they were appointed, they had therefore

Resolved, 1. That this body advise the church to call a Council to investigate the charges which have been preferred before this body against the Rev. Florence McCarthy.

2. That this Council adjourn for one week, to give this church time to act.

3. That the action of the church, in accordance with this advice, shall have the effect of dissolving this Council.

EXPLANATIONS.

After the report had been read, Mr. McCarthy asked the privilege of explaining why no understanding could be arrived at, which request was not granted. The Secretary of the Committee was then instructed to make the explanation. The explanations made were as follows, the figures relating to corresponding clauses in Mr. McCarthy's proposed conditions, given above:

1. Agreed to all around.

2. Altered by the Deacons so as to make it optional with the Council whether they shall be present or not,—in which shape it was refused by Mr. McCarthy.

3, 4, 5, and 6. Rejected by the Deacons.

7. Modified by the Deacons so as to debar any member of the Council from voting on any charge when he has been absent in trying one of the specifications. Accepted by Mr. McCarthy.

8 and 9. Rejected by the Deacons.

10. Modified so that the legal counsel of the accused shall be a Baptist in good standing. Accepted by Mr. McCarthy.

MATTERS NOT DETERMINED UPON.

Mr. Thearle stated that the Committee was only advisory. The Council preserved the right to sit with open or closed doors, as circumstances required, because it might become advisable during the trial to close the doors. Brother McCarthy had insisted that neither party should be arraigned until three weeks after the submission of the specifications.

It was suggested that the pastor should resign, then they would be willing to give him all the time wanted.

The Rev. Dr. Goodspeed stated that the Deacons were willing to submit the whole matter to the Council, but Brother McCarthy would not submit.

MR. M'CARTHY OBJECTS.

After some further explanation by the Deacons, Mr. McCarthy rose, and stated that he was not willing to give his reputation to a Council that refused to give him a fair show. Everybody must admit that three weeks was not too much time to prepare for a trial of such magnitude.

The Rev. Dr. Goodspeed said that they should give the widest possible liberty to Brother McCarthy. He should not be cut short. They did not think three weeks was too much time. They simply wanted to refer the matter back to the Council, and if the Council thought three weeks was not too much time, they all would be satisfied. They were not regular lawyers, and it could not be expected of them to try a case as it was done in a regular court presided over by a Judge. They merely wanted to do justice to the best of their ability. But they found their hands tied on account of the stubbornness of Brother McCarthy.

The Rev. John Gordon explained why they refused to have witnesses sworn. It was against the laws of the Baptist Church to swear any witnesses not members.

THE REPORT ADOPTED.

The report was then unanimously adopted.

The Chairman, in announcing the vote, stated that by this action the Council stood adjourned until one week from date.

After adjournment the Chairman announced that the Rev. Dr. Mitchell would preach in the church next Sunday morning and evening.

The Rev. Florence McCarthy requests his friends to be present at the business meeting Monday evening.

THE PEKIN DISTILLERS.

A Correction.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., Feb. 27.—One acquainted with the facts would receive an erroneous impression from your comments on my dispatch of yesterday concerning the Pekin distillers. Mr. Bandy received his appointment in the regular army in August, 1867; investigated the Pekin affair in the following November; was confirmed by the Senate and ordered to his regiment in December of the same year.

FIRES.

At Eldorado, Wis.—Probable Loss of Life.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Feb. 27.—The residence of Patrick Geffy, in the Town of Eldorado, this county, was destroyed by fire last night. The family, consisting of eight persons, were asleep when the fire broke out, and awoke just in time to save their lives. All the clothing they saved was on their backs. One of the children, in jumping from a second-story window, broke an arm and fractured his skull, and is not expected to live.

Died from An Overdose of Morphine.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 27.—G. H. Jenkins, a banker of Minonk, died at the Ashley House in this city to-day from a dose of morphine administered by his own hand for the relief of pain in cholera-morbus. His remains were taken to his home this evening.

At Portsmouth, O.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 27.—Bryson & Company's distillery, at Portsmouth, O., was partially destroyed by fire this morning. The distillery was valued at $50,000, with no insurance.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 27.—Steamship Berlin, from Baltimore, has arrived.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 27.—Steamship Illinois, from Liverpool, has arrived.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Arrived, steamship Elysia, from Glasgow, and Cuba, from Liverpool.

Chickering's New Improvement.

The Chickering piano firm have invented and patented a new metal agraffe which, applied to every string in the piano, produces the sweetest and clearest tone imaginable. The instrument in consequence will also stand in tune much longer. Samples of these new style pianos can be seen at Reed's Temple of Music, corner Dearborn and Van Buren streets. Call and examine, even if you do not wish to buy.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Sunday Train.

The Pacific Express for Omaha, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, and all Far-West points, will leave by the "Great Burlington Route" on Sunday, March 1, 1874, at 10 o'clock a. m., starting from the Central Depot, foot of Lake street, and stopping at Indiana avenue and Canal street stations. Tickets and sleeping-car berths may be had at 63 Clark street, the Central Depot, and at Indiana avenue and Canal street stations. Through tickets reading via the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, are good on this train.

A DEATH WATCH.

"Wake" of Christopher Rafferty's Corpse by the Bridgeport Brickmakers.

Miserable Condition of the Family and Dreadful Physical Affliction of All the Members Thereof.

The Dead Felon to Be Buried To-morrow.

The remains of Christopher Rafferty reached this city from Waukegan on the evening train, and were received at the Milwaukee depot by an immense crowd of evident sympathizers, chiefly from the Bridgeport brick-yards. There were, however, no unseemly demonstrations, but there was some emotion displayed when the old father descended from the cars and bent above the casket which contained the body of his unfortunate son. The coffin was taken from the express-car by six or eight stalwart men, among whom was Con Tracey, a saloon-keeper who lives near the residence of the Rafferty family. The Rev. Father Dunne, one of the attending priests, arrived in town on the same train.

The casket was immediately placed in a handsome hearse, and the friends of the corpse formed in regular procession around and after it. A couple of carriages conveyed

THE POOR OLD FATHER,

and those most nearly connected with the deceased. The funeral cortege proceeded to Halsted street, via Kinzie, and marched south on the latter street to Ulmann, wheeling westward, or, more nearly, northwestward, until the shanty which was once the home of the executed felon—situated near Walker's brick-yard, just south of the intersection of what is called Douglas place and Laurel street—was reached. The crowd, of course, augmented at every step, and it was fully 9 o'clock before the corpse of Christopher Rafferty was deposited in the miserable home of his surviving relatives. The shanty is of the ordinary kind seen in the remote regions of the city,—an unpainted, frame structure, with few windows, a medium-sized apartment, which answers the joint purposes of kitchen, parlor, and sitting-room, with two or three small rooms, used as sleeping-places.

The casket was placed on a deal table, which was covered with a white cloth. Several candles were placed around the head, and, when the upper portion of the lid was removed,

THE DEAD FACE OF RAFFERTY

was exposed to view, looking white as marble, without the remotest approach to discoloration, and wearing an aspect of the most perfect tranquility. The mouth and eyes were closed naturally, and, except around the neck, the skin showed no discoloration whatever. Death must have been painless, or nearly so.

It was a pitiable sight to look upon that aged father, almost in second childhood, gazing stupefied on the features of the dead. The blind mother was there, too, with her sightless eyes conveying an idea of inexpressible woe. Worst sight of all was the semi-demented sister, driven to madness by the dreadful fate of her favorite brother and by the unfortunate circumstances surrounding the family.

AN AIR OF UTTER MISERY

and unendurable poverty seemed to pervade the surroundings of this house of death. Rafferty's elder brother, John, or "Jack," as he is called, appeared among the crowd of mourners for a brief period, but, as if unable to endure the spectacle, rushed from the room, after gazing at his dead relative for an agonizing minute. The people, as if obeying some natural instinct of delicacy, forebore to press around the coffin until the immediate relatives of the unfortunate deceased had gratified their natural feelings. Then the crowd was formed in line by Con Tracey and others, so that they passed by the casket and viewed the features of the corpse in regular order,—passing in by the front and leaving by the rear entrance. There must have been from

TWO TO THREE THOUSAND PEOPLE

assembled in and around the house at 10 o'clock last night. Gradually, however, the numbers fell off, and those whose curiosity was satisfied went to their homes. The comparatively few that remained deported themselves very fairly, and there was, up to midnight, when THE TRIBUNE reporter left, no signs of disturbance or violence of any kind. The Rafferty house, although nominally placed as the intersection of a "place" and a "street," is in reality upon the prairie, and is relieved from utter loneliness by three or four buildings of somewhat similar character located very near it.

DOWN ON THE PRESS.

THE TRIBUNE representative conversed with some of the people around what, in Irish parlance, they termed the "corpse-house," and learned that their sentiments toward the press were anything but philanthropic. They especially execrated the Fifth avenue organ and a double-headed evening luminary. The productions of both these sheets were denounced as lies, and the reporters of the same, should they ever visit the brick-yards or Con Tracey's saloon, had better first take out a first-class life-insurance. The press in general was spoken of in such severe language that THE TRIBUNE man thought it prudent to refrain from avowing any connection with the knights of the pencil.

The statement hitherto made that Rafferty came to this country when merely an infant is incorrect. He was at least 7 years old when his parents emigrated to America, and neither they nor any one in their neighborhood can tell the

EXACT AGE OF THE MURDERER.

The most likely age is said to be between 27 and 29 years.

From indications last night it would seem that Rafferty will be waked again this evening, and will be buried in Calvary Cemetery to-morrow afternoon.

Judging from the excitement which his execution has caused in the neighborhood of his former abode, the funeral is likely to be one of the largest ever witnessed in Chicago. The general expectation among the wake people last night was: "Poor Chris! I knew he'd die 'game' anyhow!"

CRIME.

The Missing Funds of the Quincy National Bank.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Feb. 27.—On Thursday the First National Bank of this city received a letter from a man at Nauvoo, stating that a box containing a lot of money and bonds had been discovered at that place by some boys who were digging for rats. The box had not been seen by the writer of the letter, from which it appeared that the valuables were in possession of parties who wished to obtain the reward, and who, therefore, refused to give particulars. News has been received from Nauvoo by the bank officers that leaves no room to doubt that the box had been found at that place containing funds and securities, as reported, but whether they are the same stolen from the bank remains to be seen. The case is in the hands of the police authorities, who are working vigorously. The bank officials and detectives are reticent, but reliable facts will be reported to THE TRIBUNE as fast as can be ascertained. The officials of the bank declare that they will spare neither time nor expense to ferret out the thieves.

special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., Feb. 27.—A thorough investigation into the reported discovery, at Nauvoo, Ill., of the money and bonds stolen from the First National Bank of Quincy recently discloses the fact that a large tin box, about 2 feet in length, 1 in height, and 1 in width, was found at that place in the manner already described, but there is no evidence that it contained the stolen property. It was unearthed by a number of boys who were digging under a corn-crib in search of rats. It was buried to the depth of about a foot. The boys opened it and discovered, as they supposed, quite a large number of Government bonds. They did not examine the entire contents. After looking at several of the bonds, one of the boys, who is the nephew of Dr. Parker, under whose corn-crib the box was found, picked it up, carried it into the house, and the boys saw nothing more of it.

Dr. Parker exhibits several of the fac-similes of Government bonds of different denominations, and says these are what the boys saw in the box. He says he purchased them as a curiosity, placed them in the box himself, and secreted them under the corn-crib to keep them away from the children. He says these fac-similes are printed by the Government, and are in general use among banks and bankers. But inquiry at the banks here fails to discover any fac-similes, or the knowledge that such things were ever issued by the Government. On looking over these fac-similes, it was noticed that they were in different stages of completion; that some of them had coupons attached, while others did not; and that none of them had any signatures affixed, nor were any of them numbered.

The Mariatt Murder Trial in Bloomington.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 27.—The trial of Barrett and Shannon for the murder of James M. Mariatt, last August, in Livingston County, was resumed this morning in a speech of two hours by State's Attorney Fife, of Bloomington. He was followed by W. W. O'Brien, of Peoria, in a speech for the defense of nearly four hours. The arguments were concluded by a speech of Attorney Shallenberger, of Toulon, Stark County, closing the case for the prosecution. The case then went to the jury, who are now considering a verdict. The interest during the day was intense. During O'Brien's speech the court-room was crowded, and a large part of the audience was composed of ladies. It is probable that a verdict will be rendered to-night.

Attempted Rape.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Feb. 27.—The daughter of a respectable family residing three miles from this city recently received brutal treatment at the hands of a stranger, who overtook her walking into town, and induced her to enter his buggy. He insulted her most outrageously, and was only prevented from accomplishing his purpose by the approach of a farmer's wagon. Fearing detection, he rudely threw her out on the road and beat a hasty retreat. The terrified girl gave as accurate a description as she could of the wretch, and it is hoped he will be overtaken, and such mercy extended him as he justly deserves.

The Brownlee Murder.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Feb. 27.—A colored man named Lewis Johnson was last night arrested for the murder of Mrs. A. W. Brownlee and her child on the night of the 18th. Johnson has been in the family as a hired man for several years. The shot-gun with which the deed was committed was found near the house yesterday. The inquest will be continued to-morrow. The total amount of rewards now offered for the apprehension of the murderer reaches $3,500.

Sentenced for Murder.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DIXON, Ill., Feb. 27.—John McGraw, for killing Edward Egan in a saloon at Amboy, about six months ago, was to-day found guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for nine years.

Capture of a Criminal.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 26.—Officer Sutton captured the horse-thief and burglar, F. W. Smith (with many aliases), and all the property stolen at Sylvania, O., and brought him here to-day. His place of residence is Lyonville, Cook County, Ill.

Killed His Son.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 27.—T. McCartney, residing near Calvary Cemetery, was arrested last evening on the charge of having killed his son John, aged 11 years, on Shrove Tuesday, by striking him over the head with a loaded drayship. The boy was quietly buried, but, the facts becoming known to the authorities, Mc-Cartney's arrest was ordered, as also was a post mortem examination of the body of his son.

CASUALTIES.

Collision on the Northwestern Railroad.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Feb. 27.—On the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, the regular freight from the north, due here at 6:10, was followed by an extra. The regular, as usual, stopped before reaching Fond du Lac Junction. The extra was not far behind, and in coming down the grade broke in two, leaving the head portion of the train without a brakeman. The fierce whistling made the conductor and engineer of the regular train anxious to get out of the way. In starting up their train broke in two. The engine struck the caboose of the head train, and forced it squarely on to a freight-car ahead of it, both being badly smashed. The engine was considerably damaged.

Train Off the Track Near Winona, Minn.—One Passenger Killed and Several Wounded.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WINONA, Minn., Feb. 27.—The Chicago & Northwestern passenger-train, due at Winona about 1 o'clock this afternoon, went off the trestle-work about 2 miles from this city, on the Wisconsin side. Two coaches and the baggage-car went over, falling a distance of 12 or 14 feet, and injuring several passengers, one of whom has since died. The engine and tender did not go off. Covered sleighs were at once sent to the scene of the disaster, and the wounded brought to this city. They are as follows:

Cyrus C. Udell, of Fox River, Wis., skull fractured. He lived only two hours.

Fannie Brady, of Cook County, Ill.; arm fractured, was injured in hip and shoulder. She was on the way to visit her sister in Rochester, Minn.

A. Noble, of Canada, hurt on the arm; William Engelke, going to Mankato, hurt slightly on the head; Yates, express agent, cut slightly on the head; Conrad Bohn, of Winona, arm dislocated and hurt some on the side; N. Mouk, of Winona, cut in the face and ribs injured, not considered dangerous; Lincoln, mail agent, bruised about the side and hips. None of the train men were seriously hurt. The track was repaired in about five hours, and trains are running again.

Drowned.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ill., Feb. 27.—This afternoon a boy named Charles Rhoades, 18 years old, broke through the ice on the city mill-race, and was drowned.

THE FARMERS.

Wisconsin Grangers.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

OSKOSH, Wis., Feb. 27.—From returns received by the Secretary of the State Grange, it appears that, since Feb. 14, thirty-three new Granges have been organized in Wisconsin. The latest Grange reported is No. 398, at Burns, LaCrosse County, of which J. M. Sheldon is Secretary. Interest in the Order among the farmers continues unabated, and new Granges are being organized every week.

Winnebago County (Ill.) Farmers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Feb. 27.—The Grangers closed their session this evening. Their transactions have been, as far as possible, kept strictly private, but it has transpired that they have decided to do all their business through a Purchasing Agent, and have appointed A. E. Cutler, of this city, to fill that position.

The Indiana Grangers.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 27.—The State Agent of the Grangers has reported up to this date of the organization of 1,450 Granges in Indiana, an average of sixteen to each county.

RELIGIOUS.

Revival at Cairo, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 27.—An unexampled religious excitement is prevailing in this city. For nearly eight weeks the Rev. Mr. Waller, of the Methodist Church in this city, has been conducting religious meetings at his church. Sixty-six persons have been added to the church. The house is nightly crowded with orderly and interested listeners, and the work is spreading and extending until the whole city is beginning to feel its influence. Other churches, it is thought, will soon commence a series of meetings. The people are waking, and great good is being done. As in almost every other place, the women are taking a more active part than usual in these meetings, and catching inspiration from the crusade of their sisters in other States, they are seriously debating the propriety of organizing for a crusade of street singing and prayer, to secure the closing of the saloons in this city. As far as known, nothing has yet been done. In the meantime, the saloon-men are keeping mum.

FINANCIAL.

The Louisiana Funding Bill.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 27.—Judge Woods, this morning, issued a bill restraining the orders in the cases of McAuley vs. The State Auditor, and Stern Bros. vs. the same, forbidding until a farther order of the Court, from executing the Funding bill. The orders are in the language of the prayers of the respective bills heretofore published.

SUICIDE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 27.—Andrew J. Fuller, bookkeeper for D. Grwnar, plumber and gas-fitter of this city, committed suicide this evening at the Commercial Hotel, by taking morphine. He had been drinking heavily for the last month, and was bobbed in his accounts.

GRAIN-INSPECTOR HARPER.

Report of the Railroad Commissioners on His Accounts.

He Is Acquitted of Intentional Irregularities.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 27.—The report of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners in the case of Grain-Inspector Harper, which was submitted to Gov. Beveridge several days ago, and by him returned to the Commissioners for amendment, was made public to-day. The report is to the effect that Mr. Harper borrowed $28,000 to meet the expenses of his office in the period extending from May 8, 1873, until Sept. 30, 1873. Without the knowledge of the Inspector, the amounts thus raised, which properly belonged only to Mr. Harper's private accounts, were carried into his official books. In order that the receipts should meet the expenses of the office, the Commissioners, in September, 1873, raised the fee for the inspection of grain, and since that time there has been constantly a balance in bank to the credit of Mr. Harper. After reviewing these facts, the report continues:

The only items we have found of the character charged are as stated above. While it is evident that they are not proper or legitimate entries to be made in Mr. Harper's official account-books, it is likewise apparent that, inasmuch as they are entered upon both the debit and credit sides of the cash-account, they do not in any manner injuriously affect the balances against Mr. Harper shown by his books. In this connection, it is proper to state that, during all the time of Mr. Smith's continuance in office as his Chief Clerk, he repeatedly and continuously protested against his manner of keeping the books; and we will further add that the books appear to have been kept in an extremely unartistic manner, showing great carelessness on the part of the bookkeeper.

THE ALLEGED SPECULATIONS.

The charge of speculation in grain preferred against Mr. Harper by his former chief clerk is dismissed by the Commissioners with little consideration. His bank account on the last day of each month is examined, and an apparent deficit of several thousand dollars noticed in each case. This discrepancy is accounted for by the mistakes of Mr. Smith in confounding the official and private accounts of Mr. Harper. Accounts for several months—from Oct. 31, 1873, to Feb. 20—are given below:

On the 31st of October, 1873, Mr. Harper's cash-book shows a balance in his hands amounting to $14,185.32; balance to his credit on the same date at the City National Bank, $8,404.07; at the Union National Bank, $276.82. Total, $8,681.85. Deficit, $5,503.71.

On the 30th day of November, Mr. Harper's cash-book shows a balance in his hands amounting to $221,-214.07; balance to his credit same date at the City National Bank, $5,536.01; at the Union National Bank, $119.94. Total, $7,055.75; deficit, $14,217.82.

On the 31st of December, the balance in Mr. Harper's hands, as per cash-book, was $21,379.85; balance to his credit, same date, at the City National Bank, $6,021.45; at the Union National Bank, $7,329.94; total, $13,351.39; deficit, $8,528.41. On the 31st of January, 1874, the balance in Mr. Harper's hands as per cash-book was $21,449.85; balance to his credit same date at the City National Bank, $14,976.90; at the Union National Bank, $5,472.13; total, $18,597.03; deficit, $4,852.82.

On the 19th day of February instant the balance in Mr. Harper's hands as per cash-book was $24,140.09; balance to his credit at the same date at the City National Bank, $10,572.47; at the Union National Bank, $8,192; total, $18,874.40; deficit, $5,565.29.

The City National Bank holds Mr. Harper's note, dated the 17th of January for $5,000. If this be added to the deficit the result is $8,565.29.

IN CONCLUSION.

The report concludes as follows:

It is proper to state that the facts upon which the foregoing statement is based were furnished us by Mr. Harper, who has cheerfully afforded us every facility for the investigation we have made, and who protests most earnestly that there has been at no time any intention on his part to misappropriate any part of the public funds in his hands. All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. A. BROWN,
JAMES STUELL,
Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners.

Accompanying the report was the following letter from Commissioner Pearson, and the documents to which it refers:

His Excellency, John L. Beveridge, Governor of Illinois:

SIR: W. H. Harper, Chief Inspector of Grain for the City of Chicago, has this day left at this office a statement relative to the condition of his financial accounts on the 18th and 19th instst., together with letters addressed to Your Excellency by W. F. Coolbaugh, President of the Union National Bank of Chicago, and A. H. Miner, Cashier of the City National Bank of Chicago, which he desires to have considered in connection with the report submitted to you, dated the 19th inst., by Commissioners Brown and Steele, on the same subject. The statement, together with said letters, is herewith inclosed. Very respectfully your obedient servant, JOHN M. PEARSON, Chairman.

STATEMENT OF CASH ACCOUNT AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON THE 18TH OF FEBRUARY, 1874.

Balance on hand, as shown by cash-book	$ 24,140.40
Amount of cash in bank	18,574.40
Amount of cash on hand	3,394.10
Amount of bills paid and moneys advanced to employes, etc., not entered in cash-book	765.29
Total	$24,693.89
Excess of cash in hand at the close of business Feb. 18, 1874	553.41

STATEMENT OF CASH ACCOUNT AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON THE 19TH OF FEBRUARY, 1874.

Balance in bank, as shown by cash-book	$24,140.40
Amount of cash in bank	21,546.80
Amount of cash in hand	2,354.10
Amount of bills paid and moneys advanced to employes, etc., no tentered in cash-book	765.29
Total	$24,666.38
Excess of cash in banks at close of business Feb. 19, 1874	526.59

Certified to be true and correct:

WILLIAM H. HARPER, Chief Inspector.
A. H. PUNDER, Chief Clerk.

MR. COOLBAUGH'S LETTER.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26, 1874.

Gov. John L. Beveridge, Springfield, Ill.:

SIR: By reference to our books it appears that the balance to the credit of W. H. Harper, Chief Inspector, on the morning of the 19th inst., was $8,001.92, and on the morning of the 20th inst. $10,574.63. Mr. Harper has never kept but one account with us, and this has been in his name as Chief Inspector. It has always been satisfactory in every way to the bank, and we have never known of any speculation or irregularities. Yours truly,

W. F. COOLBAUGH,
President of the Union National Bank.

THE CITY NATIONAL LETTER.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25, 1874.

Gov. John L. Beveridge:

DEAR SIR: In the balance of W. H. Harper, Grain Inspector, of $10,572.47, as shown by our books Feb. 19, there was the proceeds of $3,000 on his individual note, secured by collateral. It is probably proper to state that he has only kept one account with us in his official capacity, but has had individual dealings which have gone into that account. His dealings with us have been entirely satisfactory. Yours truly,

A. H. MINER, Cashier.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Suit Against the Chicago & Alton Railroad in Sangamon County—Railroad and Bond Suit.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 27.—The suit brought by the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners against the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company at this point was called to-day in the Sangamon County Circuit Court, and, on the motion of defendants, was continued until the next term of the Court. The grounds upon which the motion to continue was based have been given in these dispatches heretofore, and are, in brief, that the evidence needed to properly defend the suit could not be obtained before the next term of the Court. The term of the Court will probably end next week.

The Court gave judgment to-day in favor of John Post, of New York, for $10,000, against the County of Williamson. The suit was brought upon that amount of bonds issued in aid of the Shawneetown & Mount Vernon Railroad Company by the county.

Senator Chandler Brings Suit for Libel Against the Detroit Free Press.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 27.—Senator Chandler has brought suit against the Detroit *Free Press* for libel, claiming $100,000 damages. The alleged libel is in a special dispatch from Washington, Feb. 20, charging Chandler with intoxication and disgraceful conduct in the Senate Chamber.

Decision Against the City of Lansing, Mich.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 26.—A case has been decided against the City of Lansing, in the Circuit Court at Mason, and the city is mulcted $20,000. The Cedar street grade-case has been in litigation for a number of years, and was once before the Legislature,—the Governor appointing a Grand Rapids surveyor to make an estimate of excavation.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The St. Louis express on the M. & C. Road, due at Loveland, O., at 5:50 p. m. yesterday, struck a man named Munz, west of Blanchester, a resident of that place, and carried him some distance before they found him on the pilot. When found he was dead.

—Charles Mack, an employe of the C., W. & M. Railroad, was killed in Racine, Wis., on Thursday evening by a gravel bank caving and throwing him against a construction train.

—The Des Moines (Ia.) City election is exciting a good deal of interest. There are two tickets in the field, Republican, and Citizen, with the chances in favor of the latter.

—The Annual Kentucky Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Covington, Ky., presided over by Bishop Marrill, was yesterday visited by Bishop Foster and several distinguished clergymen.

—James Cleary, aged 23, was run over by a freight train and instantly killed, yesterday morning, at Hungerford Station, on the Muskegon & Big Rapids Railroad. He was a temperate, steady man, an employe

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 27.

Business in financial affairs continues extremely dull, not only in this market, but in nearly all the financial centres of the country. There is no question but the Congressional discussions on the currency question have contributed greatly to unsettle confidence. If Congress were not in session, people could form some approximate notion of what gold will be worth next summer, but now they cannot. Even if Congress goes no further in the direction of inflation than to authorize the "$44,000,000 reserve" of greenbacks, gold will advance. On the other hand, if the $44,000,000 is not authorized, it will be necessary to retire the $25,000,000 already out as soon as practicable, and in that case gold will decline. We have yet such a large exportable surplus of commodities in this country that if the foreign demand for them keeps up, as there seems some ground for expecting, the natural tendency of the gold premium would be downward.

Money continues abundant in this market, and, though the banks maintain the rate for discounts at 10 per cent, we hear of sixty-day loans being made on collaterals at 9 per cent, and demand loans at 8 per cent.

New York exchange continues dull and steady at 50c per $1,000 discount.

There is said to be some disagreement among the Directors of the German National and German Savings Banks, and a change of administration in both banks is not unlikely to result.

There seems, also, to have been a disturbance in the Mechanics' National. Mr. Reed, the former Cashier, has been elected to the nominal office of Vice-President, to make room for Mr. R. R. Forrest as Cashier.

The largest mortgage ever given by one individual in this city was that recorded a few days ago from Mr. Potter Palmer to the Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company for $1,700,000, covering the Palmer House and other property in this city. It is, however, understood that this is mainly the consolidation of several smaller mortgages on the same property, that have been in existence for a year or two.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS.

The Comptroller of the Currency is said to be preparing a bill as an amendment to the National Currency act, defining the extent of the liability of National Banks for special deposits. The object of the bill is to prevent misunderstandings and litigation by requiring written or printed notice, in the prescribed legal form, to depositors at the time of making the deposit, stating the extent of the bank's liability.

THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

An endeavor is being made to fix up the affairs of this corporation by rescuing the common stock from $6,500,000 to $3,500,000, and issuing $1,000,000 of preferred 7 per cent (gold) stock to the bondholders, in liquidation of the $1,000,000 of overdue coupons now held by them. The Company is in default for the interest on $9,000,000 of its bonds, the overdue interest being about $1,000,000. Nearly $7,000,000 of the bonds are held in Germany. The floating debt of the road is $950,000.

RELIEF FOR GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS IN DEFAULT.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House has agreed to report a bill to pay back to Mr. Thomas, Collector of Customs of Philadelphia, $62,000, which was embezzled by his cashier, and which was made good by Mr. Thomas. Gen. Hillhouse, Sub-Treasurer at New York, Gen. Spinner, United States Treasurer, Postmaster Jones, of New York, and other Government officials, have all met with similar losses, and Congress has been willing to refund the money in each case. While no suspicion of dishonesty attaches to any of these gentlemen, and while it would have seemed a great hardship for them to sustain the losses, it is apparent that this sort of thing is increasing, and it is suspected that the facility with which these disbursements of the principals is secured makes them less watchful, and so indirectly encourages the increase of embezzlements by subordinates. At any rate, the Finance Committee of the Senate seem disposed to try to check the increase of such crimes, and have suggested to the Secretary of the Treasury that all officials who handle Government money be forced to give bonds, and ask his opinion as to the advisability of a law to that effect.

THE PRESIDENCY COMPANIES AND THE GENEVA AWARD.

No bill has been reported to Congress yet for the distribution of the Geneva award. But it is intimated that the Committee on Judiciary, who have it in charge, manifest a determination to ignore the claims of the insurance companies altogether. This is in fact just as it should be. The insurance companies took the war risks with their eyes open, and charged war prices for their insurance. They have no more right to reimbursement for the loss of vessels destroyed by the enemy than a life-insurance company would have for reimbursement of their losses on the lives of soldiers killed during the War, who were charged war-rates for their insurance. The insurance companies, however, are rich, and it is understood will organize for a strong fight on this question. Gen. Butler hopes to lug it into politics, so as to make capital out of it in his campaign for the Governorship of Massachusetts. He represents the whaling interest of New England, which is opposed to the claims of the insurance companies.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. quote as follows this p. m.:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	120	120¼
United States 5-20s of '62	117¾	118
United States 5-20s of '64	119¼	119¾
United States 5-20s of '65	120	120¾
United States 5-20s of '67—January and July	119¾	120
United States 5-20s of '67—January and July	119¾	120
United States 5-20s of '68—January and July	119¼	119¾
10-40s	115¾	116¼
United States 6s (new bonds)	114¾	114¾
United States currency 6s	116	116½
Gold (full weight)	119¾	119¾
Sold coupons	119¾	119¾
Sold exchange	119¾	119¾
Sterling	84 84@4.87½	
Chicago City 7s	90½ & int.	90¾ & int.
Cook County 7s	39 & int.	90¾ & int.
Town, county, and city 10 per cent bonds		91@97½

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Customs receipts, $276,000.

Treasury disbursements, $181,000.

Day-goods imports for the week, $3,219,744.

Money easy at 4 per cent.

Sterling closed firm at 84.84½@4.84 for sixty days, and $4.87 for sight.

Gold ranged at 113¾@113¾; closed at 113¾. Carrying rates were 3@4 per cent.

Clearings, $30,000,000.

State bonds quiet and unchanged.

Governments closed quiet and firm.

Stocks weak throughout the day, with nearly the lowest prices at the close.

The greatest decline was in St. Paul and St. Paul preferred; the former fell 1¾, and the latter 3¾. The decline in the remainder of the list was ¾@2¾. The sales between 10 and 2 o'clock were 88,000 shares, of which 38,000 were Union Pacific, 15,000 Western Union, 10,000 Lake Shore, 5,000 St. Paul. Reports circulated to the effect that Vanderbilt and Drew were seriously ill assisted the decline of the stock market:

GOVERNMENT BONDS.			
Coupons, '81	120¾	Coupons, '67	119¾
Coupons, '62	117¾	Coupons, '68	119¼
Coupons, '64	119¾	10-40s	116
Coupons, '65	120¾	Currency 6s	116½
Coupons, '65 (new)	119	New 5s	114¾
STATE			
Missouris	95½	Virginias, old	36
Tennessee, old	39	North Carolinas, old	36
Tennessee, new	39	North Carolinas, new	37
Virginia, new	40		
STOCKS.			
Canton	70	St. Paul pfd	70¼
Western Union	75½	Wabash	50½
Quicksilver	32¾	Wabash pfd	70
Adams Express	96	Fort Wayne	91¾
Wells Fargo	77	Terre Haute	11
American Express	54	Terre Haute pfd	30
United States Ex	73	Chicago & A., ex. div.	108
Pacific Mail	41½	C. & A. pfd, ex. div.	108
New York Central	104¾	Ohio & Mississippi	25¾
Erie	25¾	Clev., Cin. & Col	82¾
Erie pfd	49¾	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	105
Hudson	138¾	Lake Shore	81
Hudson pfd	132	Indiana Central	34½
Michigan	99	Illinois Central	104½
Pittsburgh & Ft. W	87¾	Union Pacific stock	34½
Northwestern	57½	Union Pacific bonds	86
Northwestern pfd	75	Central Pacific bonds	86
Rock Island	103¾	Del., Lack. & Western	110½
New Jersey Central	108¾	Boston, Hart. & Erie	1¾
St. Paul	48¾		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Friday, Feb. 27:

CITY PROPERTY.

Twelfth st, 170 ft s of Betsy st, w f, 28x128 ft, dated Feb. 26; consideration, $1,500.

May st, 80 ft n of Twentieth st, w f, 25x100 ft with improvements, dated Feb. 26; consideration, $4,850.

Chicago av, 132 6-10 ft s of Ashby st, e f, 46x132 ft with Block 2 in Reid's w ½ of s e ¼ Sec 27, 39, 13, (10 acres) dated Sept. 25, 1873; consideration, $15,750.

Rice Island av, 264 ft s w of Sixteenth st, s w f, 48x160 ft, dated March 15, 1872; consideration, $2,800.

Ashland av, s w cor of Taylor st, s f, 267½x200½ ft, dated Feb. 25; consideration, $25,267. William Hamsbrough to John Miller.

Leffin st, bet Polk and Taylor sts, e f, 100x125 ft, with 49x125 ft in same block, dated Feb. 21; consideration, $14,600.

Central Park av, 94 6-10 ft n of Twenty-fourth st, s f, 50x192 8-10 ft dated Feb. 12; consideration, $1,750.

Fourney st, 180 ft w of Francisco st, s f, 22x124½ ft, dated Feb. 26; consideration, $600.

Black Hawk st, 251 ft w of Larrabee st, s f, 21x75 ft, with buildings, dated Feb. 26; consideration, $1,500.

Indiana av, 251 8-10 ft n of Thirty-fifth st, w f, 22x125 ft, dated Feb. 27; consideration, $3,250.

The premises No. 100 Third st, dated Jan. 24; consideration, $14,500.

Wallace st, 275½ ft n of Thirty-first st, e f, 25x130½ ft, dated Feb. 15; consideration, $4,300.

Purple st, bet Twenty-first and Elgin, e f, 62 9-10x90 ft, dated Feb. 27; consideration, $12,200.

State st, 128 ft s of Thirty-fourth st, w f, 25x124½ ft, dated Feb. 27; consideration, $6,000.

Western av, 128 ft s of Polk st, w f, 33x132½ ft, dated Feb. 27; consideration, $1,200.

The premises No. 432 West Sixteenth st, dated Feb. 27; consideration, $1,900.

Prairie av, 100 ft s of Thirty-second st, e f, 25x125½ ft, dated Feb. 27; consideration, $7,800.

Hickory st, 248 ft n e of Fuller st, n w f, 25x71 8-10 ft, dated Feb. 25; consideration, $900.

Wright st, 225 e of of Jefferson st, s f, 25x90 ft, dated Feb. 26; consideration, $1,600.

Rebecca st, 71 ft w of Centre av, s f, 24x104 ft, with improvements, dated Feb. 26; consideration, $3,000.

SUBURBAN OR COUNTRY LOTS.

Five acres in s ½ x s ½ of s w ¼ Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated Jan. 28; consideration, $10,000.

Lots 44 and 45, in Block 9, Miller and Bigelow's Lot 29, in Sec. 16, 38, 14, dated Feb. 15; consideration, $800.

Lots 17 and 18, in same block, dated Feb. 25; consideration, $2,800.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 27.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.
Flour, brls	10,927	4,512	9,435	7,603
Wheat, bu	88,110	42,624	44,382	12,702
Corn, bu	19,559	36,220	9,800	7,983
Oats, bu	4,440	1,807	4,200	1,972
Rye, bu	13,110	13,068	1,440	1,672
Barley, bu	187,161	166,931	68,941	275,949
Grass seed, lbs	81,680	21,000		24,880
Flax seed, lbs	13,600	18,600	1,165	
Broom corn, lbs	226,450	315,400	1555,855	2859,535
Cured meats, lbs	10		105	255
Beef, brls			7	615
Pork, brls	197	1,161	68,941	609,610
Lard, lbs	297,500	57,380	23,152	97,220
Tallow, lbs	15,000	30,700		34,000
Butter, lbs	64,300	46,220	52,000	84,000
Dressed hogs, No	1,400	1,400	934	934
Live hogs, No	13,925	11,977	9,918	8,091
Cattle, No	2,343	1,429	2,206	927
Sheep, No	2,544	2,643	1,003	1,895
Hides, lbs	74,288	157,118	238,200	192,552
Highwines, brls		185	272	747
Wool, lbs	30,940		7,500	68,840
Potatoes, bu	4,848	699		
Lumber, No. ft	186,000	382,000	1422,805	725,000
Shingles, No	1380,000	645,000	965,000	1,000,000
Lath, No		40,000	42,000	29,000
Salt, brls	228		709	1,029

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption, 1,457 bu corn, 1,759 bu oats, 769 bu rye.

The following grs's has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 46 cars wheat, 69 cars corn, 9 cars oats, 5 cars rye, 15 cars barley. Total, 144 cars, or 56,000 bu.

The ice in Green Bay is thinner than has been known in any winter for several years. It is said to average less than half a yard in this knows. An early resumption of navigation is very probable.

The Board of Trade was turned into a miniature bear-garden for a short time this morning, because one of the Directors had the audacity to appear in a white hat before the 1st of March. Of course he lost it, and several other hats went the way of all felt about the same time in sympathy.

The rates of grain-inspection will be reduced on and after Monday next to 25c per car-load in, and 40c per 1,000 bu out, inspection. These are the old rates.

There was a little more activity in the leading grain markets to-day, and not so much doing in provisions as yesterday, though the aggregate of trading was large. The general tendency was to a lower range of prices, foreign markets being weak all round, with no shipping demand to speak of. This was partially counteracted by the fact that grain receipts were light.

There was a moderate movement in domestic and foreign goods at unchanged and steady prices. The pleasant weather is witnessing improvement in the retail trade, and an early revival in jobbing circles is confidently looked for. Groceries were distributed to a fair aggregate, though there was no special activity in any department. There was a more confident feeling among holders of coffee; they no longer showing a disposition to crowd sales now at very low prices. Sugars were weak, and refined grades dropped off an ⅛c, or to 10½@10¾c for standard A, and to 11¾@11¾c for granulated. No change took place in the butter and cheese markets, both of those staples being held with pronounced firmness, the former at 25@42c for common to fancy, and the latter at 16@18c. Canned fruits continue active, and are advancing. Dried fruits, both foreign and domestic, are selling firmly for the season, and are held with great firmness. No changes were noted in the bagging, coal, pig-iron, and tobacco markets. Fish continue active and strong. Trout advanced 50c per ½ brl, and George's cod 25c per 100 lbs. Mackerel, also, are tending higher. Oils were in fair request, at 15¾@16c for carbon; 84@85c for extra lard; $1.08@1.09 for linseed; and at 88@89c for turpentine.

The movement in common lumber to the interior was again fairly active, and the firmness so long a characteristic of the market continues. Shingles and lath are also strong at quotations. Hardware merchants report business as being excellent for the season, being considerably larger than for the same period one year ago, and nearly all metals are firm. Nails were again active, particularly at interior account, and very strong at $4.35 rates. The trade in iron and steel was reported fair, and the market steady. Woodenware was steady under a fair and improving demand. Salt was in moderate request, but steady at $1.90@2.00 for fine, and $2.00@2.10 for coarse. The hay, hop, and wool markets were quiet and unchanged. A few orders are placed each day, but the general trade is light, and prices are not particularly firm, except, perhaps, for wool, which is now held with more confidence. Hides were in request and steady, and broom corn remains firm. Seeds were fairly active, and all descriptions were steady at yesterday's prices, though the lower grades of timothy, which are in liberal supply, were dull and less firm, but good to choice seed sold at former prices. Potatoes are coming forward quite freely for this season, but now that dealers are better supplied, the demand is not quite so active, nor prices as strong, though choice lots bring full former figures. Green fruits were rather quiet, but without material change. Very choice chickens and small turkeys were in fair retail request, and firm under light offerings. Inferior poultry of all kinds was dull. The receipts of eggs were again large, and a further decline was reported to-day.

Highwines were active and steady at 93c per gallon, though New York was quoted lower at 97c. The fact seems to be that the New York market has been no better than this for two or three days past, and our dealers have known it from private advices. Sales were reported of 550 brls at 93c, at which the market closed steady.

Dressed hogs were again in good demand for heavy lots in quantities suitable for making up car-loads, and these were stronger, at $6.25@6.40 per 100 lbs. Light lots were more abundant, and unchanged at $6.00. Mixed weights and some small lots of heavy sold at $6.15. Sales were reported of 180 at $6.25; 358 at $6.15; 205 at $6.00; 173, dividing on 200 lbs, at $6.00@6.40; 284 do at $6.00@6.15. Total, 1,300 head.

Provisions were active and again lower during the greater part of the session, but near the close improved to about opening prices. The receipts of hogs were again large, with little demand except from shippers, and this tended to weaken product, especially as there were again a good many orders on the market to sell on country account. The weaker feeling in the leading breadstuffs, and the decline in the gold premium also tended to produce an easier feeling; but there was such a disposition to take hold at the recent decline as to induce the latter firmness. The trading was, however, largely in the way of turning over product, the delivery of which is expected next Monday, into future months, at the rate of about 20@30c per brl on pork, 20c per 100 lbs on lard, and ⅛c per lb on meats. The latter were also wanted to a large extent for shipment, the weakness in freights stimulating buyers to take hold. The market closed steady at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller February, $13.85@14.00; do seller March, $13.85@13.90; do seller April, $14.15@14.20; do seller May, $14.45@14.50; prime mess pork, $12.25@12.50; extra prime do, $11.00@11.25. Lard, cash or seller March, $8.00@8.05; do seller April, $8.07½@8.12½; do seller May, $8.22½@8.25. Green hams at 9@9¼c for 16 averages; sweet-pickled hams, 9¼@10½c; dry-salted meats, loose, at 5c for shoulders, 7¼c for Cumberlands, 7@7½c for long clear, 7½c for short ribs, 7¾c for short clear; the same boxed at ⅛c per lb above these prices. Green meats ¼@⅜c lower than salted do. Meats for April delivery ⅛c higher, and for May ¼c higher, than cash prices. Bacon meats, 6c for shoulders, 9¼@9¾c for short ribs, 8¾@8¾c for short clear, all packed in boxes; the same in hhds, ⅛c higher. Bacon hams, 11¾@13c. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $23.00@23.50. City tallow, 6¾@6¾c; grease quotable at 4¾@5c. Sales were reported of 200 brls mess pork at $13.75; 1,500 brls do seller March at $13.85; 1,950 brls do at $13.80; 4,250 brls do at $13.75; 500 brls do seller April at $14.20; 250 brls do at $14.15; 500 brls do seller May at $14.50; 500 brls do at $14.45; 65 brls prime mess at $12.50; 50 tcs lard at $8.00; 1,000 tcs do seller March at $8.05; 250 tcs do at $8.05½; 1,950 tcs do at $8.20; 1,250 tcs do seller April at $8.75; 250 tcs do at $8.72½; 750 tcs do at $8.70; 250 tcs do seller May at $8.92½; 750 tcs do at $8.87½; 100 tcs sweet-pickled hams (18 lbs) at 9¾c; 150,000 lbs short ribs at $7.15; 100,000 lbs do at 7¾@7 20 boxes rejected do at 8¾c; 100,000 lbs short clear at $7.45; 250 boxes long and short clear at 7¾c; 84 brls pigs' tongues at $9.25.

Flour was dull, almost to lifelessness, only one or two local buyers being in the market. Liverpool was quoted 6d per brl lower, which prevented exporters from operating. Dealers did not report any change in prices, and, indeed, it was useless to offer to make concessions, but they would have been willing to shade if buyers had appeared. Bran was $1.00 per ton lower. Sales were reported of 100 brls spring extras at $6.75; 100 brls do at $6.62½; 50 brls do at $6.00; 100 brls do (Union Pacific) at $5.85; 50 brls rye at $4.85; 50 brls do at $4.70. Total, 450 brls. Also, 30 tons bran at $15.00, on track; 10 tons middlings at $17.00, on track.

The following were the quotations at the close:

Fair to good white winters	$ 6.50 @ 7.50
Choice do	7.75 @ 9.25
Red winters	6.75 @ 7.50
Choice spring extras	5.62½@ 6.00
Medium to good do	5.00 @ 5.50
Good to choice Minnesota	5.75 @ 6.75
Patent do	6.50 @10.50
Fair to choice spring, superfine	3.75 @ 4.50
Common do	3.00 @ 3.50
Rye flour	4.30 @ 4.90
Buckwheat do	4.00 @ 4.25
Bran	16.00 @16.50

Wheat was active and unsettled at an average decline of 1c per bu. The early advices from Liverpool quoted that market as very weak, and 2@3d per 100 lbs lower; but, as the news was received fully an hour before the opening of business hours, operators had time to think of it, and there was not such a rush to sell as might have been expected. Subsequent dispatches confirmed this news, and New York weakened under it, but the work of settlement, and especially changing over from March into April, kept up our quotations, as it was for the interest of the parties making these changes to prevent a decline, and the difference between the two months could be preserved with any chosen figure as the lowest. The smallness of the receipts reported this morning tended, however, to check a downward movement. A letter from Canada states that the stocks of wheat in sight in Upper Canada alone aggregate fully 6,000,000 bu, which is the largest quantity known in the experience of the trade. From that "most millers and dealers have no storage-room for it." The stock in Toronto is 750,000 bu. Seller April opened at $1.18⅝, fell off to $1.18¾, rose to $1.19, declined to $1.18¾, and closed at $1.18⅝. Seller March sold at $1.15¾@1.16¼, closing at $1.16¼; and seller May sold at $1.23½@1.24. No. 2 spring closed at $1.15⅝ for regular, and $1.16¼ for strictly fresh receipts. No. 3 spring closed at $1.12½ for regular, and $1.13½ for fresh receipts in the Northwestern. No. 3 spring closed at $1.12½, and rejected do at $1.08. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 1 Northwestern (C. R.) at $1.19¼; 800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.18¾; 4,400 bu No. 2 spring, strictly fresh, at $1.16¾; 6,400 bu do at $1.16½; 18,000 bu do, partly do, at $1.16¾; 14,606 bu do at $1.16; 5,000 bu do, regular, at $1.15½; 10,000 bu do at $1.15¼; 5,000 bu do at $1.15; 10,000 bu do at $1.15 15-16; 4,000 bu No. 3 spring at $1.12½; 400 bu rejected spring at $1.08. Total, 78,200 bu.

Corn was moderately active, and strong in the upper half of yesterday's register, as a consequence of small receipts. The decrease in the daily supply here seems to have affected Liverpool and New York, so that corn does not weaken in either of those cities, as wheat does. The diminution in volume also relieved the hands of holders here, and stimulated to speculative buying in hope of a reaction. Some of our receivers state that they, and the men in the country for whom they operate, believe there is room yet for an important advance. The demand was not urgent today; indeed, as in the case of wheat, a large part of the business consisted of turning over from March into April, and most of the remainder was settlements. Seller March opened at 57c, advanced to 57¼c, receded to 57c, rose to 57⅝, and closed at 57¼c. Seller April sold at 58¾@58¾c, and seller May at 62¾@62¾c, the latter closing at 62½c. Old No. 2 closed at 57¾c for regular, and 57¼c for fresh receipts; new No. 2 at 53¾c; old rejected at 53c, and new do at 50¼c. Cash sales were reported of 20,000 bu No. 2 old at 57¼c; 21,000 bu do at 57¾c; 8,800 bu do at 57c; 1,000 bu do, new, at 53¾c; 1,600 bu do at 53½c; 2,800 bu rejected old, at 53c; 1,600 bu do at 52¾c; 1,200 bu do at 53¼c; 2,400 bu do, new, at 51c; 3,200 bu do at 50¼c; 400 bu do at 50¾c; 400 bu do at 50¼c; 1,600 bu do at 50c; 400 bu by sample at 52¾c on track. Total, 64,200 bu.

Oats were rather more active than yesterday, and a shade firmer, in sympathy with wheat, though the inspection lists of this morning only showed 9 cars received into store. Seller March sold at 42¾@42¾c, and seller April at 43¼@43¼c, both closing with firm holders at the outside. Seller May sold at 46¾@46½c. Cash No. 2 was firm, at 42¼c for regular, and 42½c for fresh receipts. Cash sales were reported of 3,000 bu No. 2 at 42¼c; 8,200 bu do at 42¾c; 600 bu rejected at 39½c; 600 bu do at 39¾c; 600 bu do at 39¼c; 600 bu by sample at 46c; 600 bu do at 45c, all on track. Total, 15,200 bu.

Rye was in good demand in proportion to the continued light receipts, being wanted in a small way, both for local use and for shipment. Cash sales were limited to 400 bu No. 2, strictly fresh receipts, at 85¼c; 800 bu do at 85c; and 400 bu by sample at 87c. Total, 1,600 bu. Regular No. 2 was nominal at 83@83½c with none offered for sale.

Barley was dull, with little change from yesterday, but with a rather weak feeling on the part of holders in the almost utter absence of demand. No. 3 sold at $1.45@1.46, closing nominal at the inside. No. 2 was nominal at $1.60@1.65 for regular to fresh, and rejected was unquotable.

Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 3 at $1.46; 800 bu do at $1.45; 400 bu rejected, in settlement, at $1.30; 800 bu by sample (California) at $1.98; 800 bu do at $1.70; 400 bu do at $1.65; 400 bu do at $1.60, all on track; 400 bu do at $1.37, delivered. Total, 6,400 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following advices were received on 'Change to-day, in addition to those given in our telegraphic columns:

EUROPEAN MARKETS, Feb. 27.—London—Cargoes off coast—Wheat quiet and corn steady. Liverpool—Wheat quiet. Corn unchanged. Californis club wheat, 12s 10@13s 3d; white do, 12s 6d@12s 11d; spring, 11s 4d@11s 9d.

LATER—Mark Lane—Wheat, 1s 6d@2s cheaper. No. 2 spring, off coast, 55s 6d@56s.

PARIS, 26.—Western prime mess pork, 63s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 41s; short rib, 40s; long clear, 39s 6d; short clear, 40s 6d; long cut hams, 50s. Shoulders, 31s. India mess beef, 97s; extra India mess, 126s; prime mess, 85s. Lard—Prime Western, 47s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 37s 9d. Cheese—American, 73s.

LATEST.

Wheat was rather quiet and declined, closing ⅝c lower than at the close of 'Change. Seller March sold at $1.16¾ down to $1.15¾, closing at $1.15¾@1.15¾. Seller April at $1.18¾ to $1.18⅝, closing at $1.18⅝. Corn was quiet, and a shade easier, at 57¾@57¾ for March, and 58¾@58¾ for April. Seller May sold at 62¼c.

CALL BOARD.

Provisions were quiet in the afternoon, and a shade firmer. Mess Pork, cash or seller the month, closed at $13.80@14.00; seller March, $13.87½@13.95; seller April, $14.00@14.25; seller May, $14.52½@14.60. Lard, cash or seller the month, $8.50 bid; seller March, $8.55@8.75½; seller April, $8.75@8.77½; seller May, $8.95@9.00. Short clear, cash, $7.37½@7.55; seller March, $7.40@7.75; seller April, $7.65@8.00; seller May, $7.85 bid; short ribs, cash, $7.25@7.40; seller March offered at $7.50; seller April at $7.45@7.75; seller May, $7.75@8.00; shoulders, cash, $4.97½@5.25; seller March at $4.95@5.25; seller April at $5.25@5.50; seller May, $5.62½@6.00. Sales were: 500 brls mess pork, seller April, at $14.35; 250 tcs lard, seller March, at $8.55; 250 tcs do, seller April, at $8.77½; 750 tcs do at $8.75.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 27.

ALCOHOL—Was active and steady at $1.86@1.91 for 94 per cent proof.

BEANS—Were in fair demand, and choice hand-picked varieties are scarce and firm. We quote: Navies, $2.30@2.40; do mediums, $1.90@2.15; green peas, $1.25 in bags, $1.35 in brls.

BUTTER—The butter trade was active, and good to prime offerings were readily available at 1@2c advance over the prices current early in the week. Shippers continue in the market, and between them and local consumers the daily receipts are absorbed. We quote: Choice to fancy yellow, 38@42c; medium to good grades, 30@35c; inferior to common, 20@28c; common to choice roll, 26@30c.

BAGGING—There was a quiet, though firm, feeling in this market. Orders were mostly for small amounts, and the following quotations are very generally adhered to: Stark, 24½c; Ludlow & Son's, Lewiston A, 23½c; American A, 20½c; Amoskeag A, 20½c; Otter Creek, 22c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 lbs, 18@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 27@28c; wool sacks, 60@65c.

BROOM CORN—Was in the average demand, and firm at the prices previously given, as follows: Choice to extra hurl, 9½@9c; corn that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 7½@8½c; for good to choice stalk brush, 6½@8½c; red and stained brush, 4½@5½c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The demand is still light, though picking up a little. Inferior brick are quoted at $5.50, but good are steady at $7.00. We repeat: Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco casting, $3.25@3.50; Rosendale cement, $2.25@2.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 @ brl; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.20 @ brl; white sand, @ brl, $1.50 @2.00; plastering hair, @ bu, 40c; fire brick, @ 1,000, $55.00@60.00; building brick (common), $6.50 @7.25; pressed brick, $14.00@18.00; sewer brick, $8.50; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $28.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire-clay, @ brl, $3.00@4.00.

CHEESE—Met with only a moderate inquiry, and prices were not subjected to any further quotable change. Following are the current rates: New York factory, mild, 17@18c; Ohio and Western factory, do, 16@17c; lower grades, 12@15c.

COAL—Remains dull as previously quoted. We repeat our list: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Cannel, $8.50@9.00; Erie and Walnut Hill, $8.50; Brooks, $8.00; Blossburg, $8.50@9.00; Kirkland grate, $8.00; Hocking Valley, $6.50; Midway, $6.50; Indiana block, $6.50; Minonk, $5.50; Wilmington, $5.00; Baralay, $4.25.

COOPERAGE—Packers are buying occasionally, but the demand is not large and the offerings are sufficient. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.05@1.10; whisky barrels, $1.30@2.15; lard tierces, $1.40@1.45; flour barrels, 48@55c; pork staves, rough, $18.00@ 22.00 ? do, bucked, $20.00@25.00; tierce staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $25.00@28.00; do bucked, $28.00@30.00; flour staves, $3.00@11.00; circle flour heading, 8@9c per set; flour hoop-poles, $10.00@12.00 per m.

EGGS—Continued heavy; receipts cause a weak feeling in both fresh and pickled eggs. To-day's sales were made at 20c for fresh and 8@10c for pickled.

FISH—An advance of 50c per ⅓ brl in the price of trout, and 25c per 100 lbs in George's codfish were the only changes noted to-day. Mackerel are reported in great supply at the East, and are tending lower. We now quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $7.50@7.60; No. 2 do, $7.25@7.40; No. 1 trout, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore-mackerel, new, ½-brl, $12.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.50@10.75; No. 2 mackerel, $9.00@9.50; No. 1 family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.25@7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $3.15@3.25; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.25@6.50; Labrador herring, split brls, $5.50@6.00; do, ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; Labrador herring, round brls, $7.50@8.00; do ½-brl, $4.50@4.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 40@ 43c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brl, $9.75@10.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—No new features were noticeable in this market. Fair activity characterized the demand for domestic and imported varieties, and full previous rates were being realized. We repeat our quotations: Foreign—Dates, 10½@11c; figs, drums, 12@13c; figs, in boxes, layers, @18c; Smyrnian figs, 14½@15c; do, fancy layers, $3.40@3.45; raisins, loose Muscatel, $3.75@3.85; raisins, Valencia, 12@13½c; Zante currants, 8@ 8½c; citron, 33@34c; lemon peel, 18@20c. Domestic—Green apples, 50c@$1.00; Michigan apples, $3.00@3.50; Michigan quarters, 12½@12¾c; Western do, 11½@11¾c; Southern do, 10½@11c; peaches, pared, 24@25c; peaches, halves, new, 16@15½c; do, unmixed, 11½@12½c; blackberries, 17@18c; raspberries, 40@42c; pitted cherries, 30@32c. NUTS—Filberts, 17½@18½c; almonds, Terragons, 22@23c; Naples walnuts, 20@22c; Chili walnuts, 19@20c; Grenoble walnuts, new, 16@17c; Brazils, 11@11¼c; pecans, Texas, 10½@11c; Missouri peanuts, 5@6c; Virginia do, second quality, 7@10c; Tennessee peanuts, 8@9c.

GREEN FRTITS—Apples are in fair supply and moderate request, choice fruit bringing outside quotations. Oranges and cranberries are both firm. We repeat: Lemons, $6.00@6.50 per box; Valencia oranges, $9.00@11.00 per case; Palermo and Messina do, per box, $3.50@5.00; fair to good apples, $3.25@3.75 per brl; choice, $4.00@5.00 per brl. Cultivated cranberries, $12.00@15.00.

GROCERIES—The leading features of the grocery market were unchanged. The easy feeling in sugars noted on the preceding days of the week was prevalent to-day, and we drop our quotations of refined grades an ⅛c. Coffees were more settled and steadier. Rice, spices, etc., were unchanged. We now quote as follows:

BI-CARB. SODA—7¼@8½c.

COFFEE—Stocks, 46,044 bs: O. G. Java, 37¼@38½c; Java, 2, 34½@36c; fancy Rio, 30@33½c; choice do, 31¼@31½c; prime Rio, 31@31½c; good do, 30@ 30¼c; common do, 28¼@29c; roasting do, 27½@28c; Singapore Java, 34@34½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 31½@ 32½c; do, prime, 30@31c; Maracaibo, 30@30½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7¾@8¼c; Carolina, 8@9¼c; Louisiana, 7¾@9c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13¼@13½c; crushed and powdered, 11½@11¾c; granulated, 11½@11¾c; A, standard, 10¼@10¾c; do, No. 2, 10@10½c; B, 10@ 10¼c; extra C, 9½@10c; C No. 2, 9¾@9¾c; yellow C, No. 1, 9¼@9½c; do, No. 2, 9@9¼c; choice prime to fair, 8¾@9¼c; fair do, 8½@8¾c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@9¾c; fair do, 8¾@9c; common do, 7¾@8c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9½@9¾c; do prime, 9@ 9¼c; do, fair, 8½@8¾c; common, 7¾@8c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 83@85c; good sugar-house syrup, 68@70c; extra do, 66@73c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@ 85c; do prime, 70@80c; do common, 62@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 65@66c; common molasses, 55 @58c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8¾@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17½@18½c; cloves, 60@62c; cassia, 20@22c; pepper, 19@20½c; nutmegs, No. 1, $1.90@ 1.95; do No. 2, $1.45@1.50; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2 16@19c.

SOAPS—German mottled, 6½@6¾c; Golden West, 6 @6¼c; White Lily, 5½@6c; White Rose, 5½@6½c; Palm, 6½@7c; Savon Imperial, 6@6½c; white Russian, 8½@9c; Champagn, 6@6½c; primrose, 6@6½c.

STARCH—Silver gloss, 9¾@10c; common, 8@10½

THE COURTS.

Ellen Kennedy Yet Undiscovered.

Some More National Life Insurance Company.

The Tax Appeals Continue---Judgments---New Suits.

THE KENNEDY CASE.

The endless Ellen Kennedy case was up before Judge Williams again yesterday afternoon. Miss Charlotte Blake was the person examined. Mr. Asay moved to quash the writ of habeas corpus, but the Judge thought it was entirely too late, as she had filed an answer, and the writ being rather a common law proceeding, the motion, being in the nature of a demurrer, should have been presented before the answer was filed.

Miss Blake then took the stand, and testified that she was employed in the Orphan Asylum last June, and knew Ellen Kennedy. She was in witness' company the night she disappeared. They went to the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church and returned about 9 o'clock. Some one told the children who were with her to go to bed. She had several children with her that evening, but could not tell the number. Some one else told the children to go to bed. She has never since heard of Ellen nor her whereabouts. She did not make any inquiries about where she had gone. On the Sunday Ellen disappeared witness saw a paper which stated that a guardian had been appointed, and advised with the President, who decided that she must be given up. Ellen saw the paper, and asked witness if she was to be given up. Witness said she was. Ellen then objected strongly to going away, and became excited. Witness therefore concluded that Ellen had run away, and thought that Ellen was now in the possession of the Catholics. Miss Myers and Miss Bennett were both in charge of the asylum that evening.

Considerable more evidence was produced, but nothing satisfactory was elicited that tended to prove that the witness knew of the disappearance of the child.

Mr. Moran then asked leave to produce an inmate of the asylum, a girl who slept with Ellen, before the rule be discharged. Mr. Asay objected, and asked that the rule be dismissed, as the evidence had produced nothing, and it was unjust that the officers of the asylum should be longer harassed.

Judge Williams said that he thought the officers of the institution had testified fairly, and that those who had been examined had nothing to do with the child's disappearance. They evidently had agreed to give her up when the guardian was appointed. It was possible that further evidence might show where the child was, and his disposition was to be as easy as possible. He therefore fixed Monday afternoon as the time when the remaining witness should be examined, and, if no further light was thrown on the somewhat mysterious disappearance of the child, he should at that time discharge the rule finally.

It is now about nine months since Ellen Kennedy disappeared from the Orphan Asylum, and not the least trace of her has been found. Nearly all the officers of that institution have been examined, yet none of them know anything apparently of her whereabouts. The strangest point is that no one seemed to ask a question, or manifest the least interest in the matter, and the most searching cross-examination has failed to elicit any clue. It is hardly supposable that she could have voluntarily run away, and have escaped detection so long.

COMPANIES AND NATIONAL LIFE.

Still another chapter of the "ways that are dark," in connection with the National Life Insurance Company and Benjamin Lombard, was detailed yesterday by the bill filed in the Circuit Court by Kirck Hawes, Receiver of that Company, against William H. Shaw, Henry B. Shaw, and J. A. Griswold. Hawes sets out that as Receiver it is his duty and pleasure to collect all the assets that may belong to the Company. J. A. Griswold, he states, is the owner of 160 shares of stock in the above mentioned ill-starred Company. When this stock was taken, a note was given back for about $8,000 in part payment, and 94 shares of the stock assigned as collateral security. Benjamin Lombard was the President, and it is owing to his financial management that the Company is in its present condition. Benjamin being a little short of cash time, and desiring to secure a certain indebtedness to William H. and Henry B. Shaw, "borrowed" the stock and note above mentioned, and, having indorsed the Company's name, assigned it for his individual debt. The Receiver charges that the Shaws had notice of this proceeding and the fact that the Company borrowed the notes, and, therefore, are not bona fide holders. He has asked them to refund, but they have refused, and the present suit is to compel such a reconveyance to the Company for the benefit of its numerous creditors. An injunction was also asked, and granted by Judge Williams, to prevent the defendants from disposing of the notes and stock to any bona fide holder.

TROUBLE BETWEEN LIVERY-STABLE MEN.

Patrick J. McNamara filed a bill in the Circuit Court against his partner, Owen Evans, for a dissolution of partnership. Complainant states that in December last one Hammond and said Evans were in partnership in the livery business at 58 and 60 Sherman street. At that time McNamara bought out Hammond's interest of an undivided one-half and went into partnership. He has given his whole time and attention to the business, but charges that Evans has grossly neglected his duty, failed to return money collected, or to make proper entries on the books, and threatened to collect all there is due the firm and break up its business. McNamara, therefore, desires an injunction and dissolution. The former was granted by Judge Williams.

TAX LITIGANTS AGAIN.

The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Company filed a bill against H. D. Miller, County Treasurer, to restrain the sale of their property for taxes. They are lessees of the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railway Company, and have been assessed, in the peculiar manner of the State Board, on a valuation of $246,027 of capital stock. No new arguments are alleged, and the usual injunction is asked.

The Kirby Carpenter Company also find fault with the additional assessment of 68 per cent on their property, and the taxation of their capital stock, and ask an injunction against Lawrence O'Brien.

The Traders' Insurance Company made a motion before Judge Williams, and obtained an injunction for thirty days against the Collector for South Chicago, on giving a bond for $10,000.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

Sloy & Pearson filed a petition against S. L. Andrews, of Gardner, Grundy County, alleging an indebtedness due them of $552.80 on two promissory notes. A rule to show cause on March 13 was made, and a provisional warrant of seizure.

A rule was made on Orrin Smith et al. to file schedules in five days, or be attached for contempt.

The proceedings in the matter of Beckman & Dreifuss were ordered dismissed.

Moses Loeb, of Chicago, filed a voluntary petition, setting out that his liabilities are about $13,300, and his assets, consisting of household property, are claimed to be exempt. The case was referred to the Register.

In the matter of C. C. Henderson, a first meeting of creditors was yesterday held, at which C. B. Cooley was appointed Assignee.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE BLODGETT—United States District Court.—Portsmouth Savings Bank v. The Town of Concord, judgment $2,000. James W. Flack v. Washington Cocks; verdict, $7,433.82.

JUDGE BOOTH—Circuit Court.—Miller, Watson & Co. v. Bryan Philpot et al.; default and judgment against Philpot only $2,027.50. Palmer & Hickey v. William Sanderson; verdict, $158.19.

SUPERIOR COURT—Confessions.—Joseph A. Nowak v. Thomas Zimpelman and Conrad Steinmetz, $111.75. Nathan Mears et al. v. Peter Bredenschneider, $238.30. Berthold Loewenthal v. Franklin Emery, $340.30.

JUDGE GARY—E. and A. Price v. Catherine McCarthy et al., decree, mechanics' lien, $774.75. Joseph Beinel et al. v. Edward Davis; finding and judgment, $63.30. Town of Cicero v. Calvin W. Sherwood, George Sherwood, and Hiram P. Crawford; finding debt, $6,000; damages $1,834.89, and judgment.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

James Law began suit for $2,000 against Hibbard Porter.

William Patrick began a suit in trespass against John Reeber, claiming $5,000, and another suit in assumpsit for a like amount.

George A. Seaverns sued the Illinois Central Railroad Company for $1,000.

Norton & Co. began a suit for $5,000 against Thomas Richmond.

George W. Champlin began an action against George H. Miner, laying damages at $1,500.

Timothy Cooper commenced a suit in trespass against Ferdinand W. Peck, Clarence J. Peck, L. S. Peck, Zacharaiah Pratt, John Walsh, Harry Lewis, George R. Chittenden, and George Bickmike, laying dam-ages at $10,000.

CIRCUIT COURT.

John W. Cassell filed a petition against Nelson L. Leis for a mechanic's lien on the defendant's premises on Belleview avenue, south of Forty-second street, for $1,000.

Joseph L. Denison brought suit against Joseph M. Lyons and W. P. Wright, claiming $4,000.

John N. Denison sued Mary M. Hallowell for $1,000.

The Western Transportation Company brought an action in assumpsit against E. L. Gowen for $1,200.

COUNTY COURT ITEMS.

Walter Conway was appointed administrator of the estate of the late Thomas Murphy under an approved bond of $1,200.

Morgan Doyle was appointed administrator of the estate of the late James Doyle under an approved bond of $10,000.

Ellen Brennan was examined on allegations of insanity, which were not sustained by the evidence, and she was discharged.

PROF. SWING.

His Reply to Dr. Patton's Article in the Interior.

He Declines Coming to That Gentleman's Confessional.

And Simply Points Out Some Defects in His Article.

The *Alliance* of this morning contains the following letter from Prof. Swing, in reply to the article by Dr. Patton, published a couple of days ago in the *Interior*:

To the Editor of the Interior:

While I reciprocate the kind offer you make of your columns, by stating that the columns of the *Alliance* are open also to you whenever in a condensed form you may wish to state your views upon topics of public interest, yet at the same time I must decline coming myself up to your "confessional" except through the ordinary channels of Sunday preaching; and if in interpreting my future sermons you should be as unfortunate as you have been in reading the past ones, you will still be wrestling with my creed when Macaulay's New Zealander is looking down upon the ruins of London. My wish in this letter is only to point out some defects in your logic at this week. The diligent lector of Dr. Patterson has no doubt stimulated you to exert your full strength at last, and for the present you are no doubt in full communion with Eggleston's "Church of the Best Licks," so that after a year of intellectual work along this one path, your argument has now, without doubt, culminated in this chef-d'œuvre now before me in your evangelical journal:

It is true that the humanitarian view of Christ is eloquently repudiated; and is it true that the "divineness" of Jesus is spoken of, and that the epithet "divine" is constantly applied to Him. But these epithets abound likewise in Unitarian literature.

It would seem from this that your argument has culminated without telling your readers how you know that Jesus was the word "divineness" in the Unitarian sense. Prof. Patton saves by faith, so does Robert Collyer; therefore, Prof. Patton agrees with Robert Collyer. The columns of the *Alliance* are open to you, should you desire to point out the difference between faith in your system and in that of Mr. Collyer.

Prof. Swing devotes a sermon to Paul's four leading items. What are they? Spirituality, oneness of humanity, a new life, and love. Of not one word about the cross, atonement, condemnation, justification.

This comes from my not knowing that the "cross," "atonement," etc., were *peculiar* to St. Paul, for, up to the moment of reading your article, we had supposed those ideas prominent also in the other Apostles. The *Alliance* is open, etc., etc.

Christianity is not forced upon us. Our own nature has forced it up out of the spirit's rich depths; a divine flower urged up by the warm soil of the immortal heart.

Another fact: We understand that Prof. Swing took occasion on the death of John Stuart Mill, a notorious atheist, to preach a sermon in his praise. We did not read the printed report of that sermon, but a member of the Presbytery of Chicago informed us of it, and spoke indignantly of the occasion.

It would appear from the first paragraph in this quotation, and from your horror of it, which the Presbyterian has caught (for the contagion of heresy follows certain isothermal lines always) that you believe Christianity to be as to man wholly *ab extra*, and not in any way on account of any peculiarity of man's soul; and, such being your belief, the columns of the *Alliance* are open to you, should you wish to know what in your theory exists to prevent Christianity from having been conferred upon the genus homo or ox. If Christianity was not at all *ab intra*, but wholly from without, then you and the Presbyterian are left without any explanation of the fact that it did not miss the human family and confer its blessings upon the brute world. While you are pondering upon these things, permit me to continue saying:

Christianity is not forced upon us. Our own nature has forced it up out of the spirit's rich depths; a *divine* flower urged up by the warm soil of the immortal heart.

Man's nature demanded it. It was no creation by priests, but was wrung from the creator by the soul's need and long agony. The grief of your office over the sermon, and the pain of your boasting honor and sincerity, ought to have led you to quote the following paragraph at its close:

But there is no perfection upon these shores. And now we come to the shadow that falls across this grave by day and night. That Mr. Mill did not accept the orthodox creed is no sign what a human soul may be on the most, but that he revealed little of the religious sentiment and hope is what we must confess to be a shadow upon his memory. His career verifies what I have said here so often, that it has become, I fear, wearisome to you; that the intellect alone is not to us a Savior or a God in the religious sense. Mr. Mill, like Locke and Buckle, Darwin and Tyndall, so idolized the rational faculty, so idolized the visible, the tangible, and the intelligible, that the sympathies seem to have perished by neglect. When the human mind will go no farther than it can see clearly, it cannot go far from its cradle. I argue little against the central truths of Christianity that the great brain powers have rejected their claims, for they have gone further and have, for the most part, dealt with deism itself just as with Christianity. Their hearts do not fall of Christianity, but of all religion. This phenomenon of thousands of the strongest thinkers parting with religion does not teach me that the religious world is a fable, but does teach me that there are sentiments in the heart which, if slighted, will convert the earth into a laboratory, and Gods, and love, and wisdom, and virtue all into dust. Victor Cousin, of France, was the rival of Stuart Mill in wisdom, in genius, in intellect; and so Guizot. These three were similar and strikingly great. But the two latter possessed the power of sentiment. That golden atmosphere of love and hope that hangs around religion enveloped Victor Cousin in its life-giving folds. Setting out from the same points of thought, Cousin always grew up to God and Heaven, and Mr. Mill, to the practical of this life; to the happiness of man here, and then paused. Oh, what a deep mystery of human life is here!

From the same father's side,
From the same mother's knee,
One journeys to a gloomy tide,—
One to a peaceful sea.

And Cousin and Guizot teach us that there is no mental greatness too large for religion. That religion depends not upon the world's gentility; they teach us, even beside the grave of the lamented Mill, that religious sentiment is a divine part of human character, and ought to make its sunlight play in every bosom; and that the more gifted the genius, the richer and more divine may be its colors on the soul's horizon."

The passage following ought to lead you to enlighten your readers as to how far beyond the "*countless years of eternity* it is necessary for me to extend the remorse of a sinful soul in order so come up to an orthodox idea of duration:

But reason, looking upon the Cathermes de Medici, or upon the violent murderers of our own land, cannot see anything in the countless years of eternity that could efface the vision and memory of the black spot.

We reserve for a future day some discourse about your doctrine of Salvation by Faith, but meanwhile the *Alliance* is open to you, should you wish to show your belief in the inspiration of St. James, who says: "Wherefore by works a man is justified, and not by faith only; and aside from St. James, you go by a book which says: (1) That the soul is saved by Christ's blood; (2) That the soul is saved by a decree from eternity out of God's mere pleasure; "*nothing in man* moving Him thereunto;" "not from anything at all foreseen in man, who is altogether *passive* therein;" "for *Christ's sake alone*, not by *imputing faith* itself." (3) That faith in itself is an act of mind which comes *after* salvation, an *effect* not a *cause*; and hence, standing as you do in the midst of these three ways of salvation, you certainly would not make your doctrine of faith so prominent as to make people doubt about your orthodoxy as to a salvation by Christ, and as to an election *regardless* of man's mental operation, and as to faith's being a result of conversion rather than a cause. In these circumstances you certainly will not accuse faith in a grip like that of the miser squeeze faith in a grip like that of the miser who clutched at his dollar till the cadie itself screamed, but you certainly will spread your net equally over all doctrines, both as to your intellect and your emotions.

Knowing, Prof. Patton, how far behind you are in your work, and knowing the habit of great minds to be that of attaching proof to propositions, and perceiving that you have not yet demonstrated that *McKay* is an infidel; have not yet shown how a man getting forth from a *Divine* Christ can be a Rationalist, have not yet shown why it is a "spoon" religion to say that Robert Collyer does not assail his brethren, but preaches a "practical religion," have not yet shown how "repeatedly to repudiate the humanitarian view of Christ" is a proof of unbelief in his Divinity, it would be unfair not to wait for you to catch up in your large work, which I now do; and would pleasantly say that if the Presbyterian Church can endure you as its editor and theological Professor in the Northwest, it ought to find it easy to endure me as a private clergyman, and in fact may well prize us both,—you as showing young preachers what theology once was, and me as showing its dreadful and dangerous tendency when, under the guidance of unbridled human audacity, it goes so far as to say, "primitive man" instead of "Adam," and not only preaches upon Stuart Mill, but absolutely delivered a lecture for a chapel, in memory of a noble friend, Mrs. Mary Price Collier. Between you and me, at both ends of the route as awful warnings, the clergy at large can strike a fine average, and lead useful lives. Yours,

DAVID SWING.

GEN. FITZ JOHN PORTER.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The *Post and Mail* of this evening has an attack on Gen. Fitz John Porter, which shows two things, and two only: malice and ignorance.

From beginning to end there is not one word of fact in it; and the writer is not only ignorant of the truth regarding Porter, but of the position of the army and Pope's power. The seizing of the pen "by Pope to order Gen. Porter shot on the field," is only equaled by Pope's ecalebrated order announcing his headquarters in his saddle. This melodramatic incident is in keeping with the whole article.

Why is it, Mr. Editor, if Pope's case is so clear, and Gen. Porter's so certain, that these ardent Papal worshipers are so determinedly fighting against giving a true and noble soldier an opportunity to receive simple justice? If a conviction then was a just one, why fear the opening of the case now?

The only reply Pope's advocates can give to that query is, "It is done, and Gen. Porter got his deserts." I propose to give you the reasons why they oppose it:

First—That false testimony against Gen. Porter was given, to his injury.

Second—That testimony in his favor was withheld by officers who should have given it, and by others suppressed.

Third—That Gen. Porter was convicted on false testimony and assumption alone.

Fourth—That Gen. Porter's line of defense, which was thrown aside by the Court, was a true one, and its claim as such defense can now be proved good and convincing beyond dispute.

Fifth—That instead of having the few troops in front of him that Pope and officers swore he had, Gen. Porter can now prove that Lee and Longstreet had the best part of the Confederate army before him,—more than four times his strength.

Sixth—That Gen. Porter, on his march from Harrison's Landing to Williamsburg, heard of Lee's intended dash at Pope, and begged permission of Gen. McClellan to go to his assistance, and went to Pope's assistance as rapidly as it was possible.

Seventh—That Gen. Porter's disposition of his troops at the second Bull Run (so-called) so deceived Gen. Lee and his officers that he, by it, saved Pope's army from utter annihilation.

Gen. Porter will have justice, if not through President Grant, who once promised it, through some successor more independent of his military family.

Where Pope has a defender among the regular officers of the army, Gen. Porter has a legion. At his trial, Gen. Porter was offered the testimony of many officers who stood, and still stand, high, to prove the utter unreliability of Pope's statements; but he declined their proffer, and, though four members of the Court were personally inimical to him, he would not challenge them, so certain was he of his integrity, and so high-toned his faith in the wearer of a soldier's uniform.

There are thousands of gallant men who will demand justice for their old commander and their dead comrades, and will never cease until they get it. The writer is ONE OF THEM.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26, 1874.

Swinburne and Concord.

From the New York Tribune.

A distinguished American literateur, in a published interview, was recently reported as speaking, with a vigor of rhetoric we may be excused from repeating, of Mr. A. C. Swinburne. The interview died quietly on this side of the Atlantic, but must have found immortality beyond seas in falling under the eye of the author of "Chastelard," in a letter to a personal friend, who has had the indiscretion to send a copy to the *Tribune*, with a request for publication, the poet thus deluges his critic with the unclean vials of his wrath:

"I am informed that certain American journalists, not content with providing filth of their own for the consumption of their kind, sometimes offer to their readers a dish of beastliness which they profess to have gathered from under the chairs of more distinguished men. While the abuse lavished on my name and writings could claim no higher than a nameless source, I have al ways been able to say with Shelley, 'I have neither curiosity, interest, pain, nor pleasure in anything, good or evil, they can say of me.' I feel only a slight disgust, and a sort of wonder that they presume to write my name." If I am to believe] that that name has been made the mark for such vile language as is now publicly attributed to men of note in the world of letters, I, who am not sufficiently an expert in the dialect of the cess-pool and the dung-cart to return in their own kind on these venerable gentlemen,—I, whose ears and eyes are alike unused to the amenities of a conversation embroidered with such fragments of flowery rhetoric as may be fished up by congenial fingers or lapped up by congenial tongues out of the sewerage of Sodom,—can return no better or more apt reply than was addressed by the servant of Octavia to the satellites of Nero, and applied by Lord Denman, when counsel for Queen Caroline, to the sympathies of George IV. A foul mouth is so ill-matched with a white beard that I would gladly believe the newspaper scribes alone responsible for the bestial utterances which they declare to have dropped from a teacher whom such disciples as these exhibit, to our disgust and compassion, as performing on their obscene platform the last tricks of tongue now possible to a gap-toothed and hare-lipped age, tarried first in Carlyle to gnaw on the shoulder of Carlyle, and who now, in his dotage, spits and chatters from a dirtier perch of his own finding and fouling. Averting, with a peculiar emotion which I need not specify, my eyes and nostrils from the sight and savor of such things, I need not stoop as though to blow off any speck of their leaving from a name which I trust and think, though it may well be that it will have to wait for its full measure of honor, will not be left to the mercy of such hands.

A. C. SWINBURNE.

"Jan. 30, 1874."

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

AT AUCTION, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY, at 167 South Canal-st., and at private sale every day; is less than value, the largest stock of furniture and household goods in the city. The goods will be sold to pay advances, and you can get bargains.

FURNITURE, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, AND MERCHANDISE of every description at auction Wednesday and Saturday, and at private sale at my salesroom; C. WILLIS LONG & CO., 195 and 197 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—$1,000—FURNITURE COMPLETE FOR housekeeping; cost $2,000; used six months. The house to rent until May 1, if desired, at half-price. L. K. TURNER, 242 South Water-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND NO. 7 COOK stove; a new grist-mill, was full rig; household goods of every description. Apply 264 South Clinton-st.

PARTIES HAVING HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE or any kind of merchandise to dispose of should first see SWEETLAND BROS., 62 South Canal-st.

WE ARE PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF repairing and upholstering, such as remaking mattresses, resaning chairs, polishing and repairing furniture; carpets taken up, cleaned, and relaid; furniture packed for shipping. Goods of all kinds made to order on the installments. Parties having such to dispose of will do well to call on C. H. PIKE & CO., 37 West Madison-st.

MUSICAL.

BEST CABINET ORGAN IN THE WORLD. FIRST premium at Vienna, 1873. Excels all other in quality and durability. Prices reduced. Sold on installments, payable $5 per month. Circulars of purchase by installments, prices, $125 to $1,000. Catalogues, with prices and full description, sent free. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 25 and 26 Adams-st.

CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS AT LOWEST rates—One $400 square grand for $250, almost new; one $125 organ for $80. New ones at reduced prices. Everything known to the music trade to be found at THEO. J. ELMORE & CO.'S, 24 State-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MASS. INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.—ENgineering Examinations June 1 and 5, and Sept. 28 and 29. For New Catalogues and full circulars examinations apply to Prof. SAMUEL ELIOT, Sec'y, Boston, Mass.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE-TENTH CASH, BALANCE IN nine equal semi-annual payments at 7 per cent: 2 cheap lots at South Chicago.
1 cheap lot on Thirty-seventh car-shops.
120 lots on Washington Heights.
The Washington Heights lots adjoin Morgan Park; are on the line of cars, 500 feet from depot, station, Military Academy, church, etc. Several residences costing from $5,000 to $15,000 are now building on or near the property. The Academy seminary, to cost $100,000, and the Catholic school and convent, to cost $80,000, are now building. The accommodation trains will be added March 1, to accommodate the rapidly-increasing population of this promising suburb.
We can sell lots in any part of South Chicago at the lowest prices and on the easiest terms. This growing locality needs no puff for itself. Over 700 lots have been sold there since the panic.
The Rock Island & Northwestern car-shops already employ several hundred men, and will soon be our largest suburb. A large payroll must be realized from purchases in their vicinity.
Purchasers in either of these suburbs will be assisted in building if they commence at once.
We desire to sell at least 500 of these lots by March 1, and, to accomplish this, shall keep the office open till 10 o'clock at night.

R. P. BLANCHARD.
152 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NO CASH REQUIRED FOR FIVE years from those who will build:
60x100 ft on Clark-st., near Chestnut.
40x110 ft on LaSalle-st., near Superior.
84x160 ft corner Wells and Oak.
36x100 ft corner Lake and Carpenter.
75x136 ft on Calumet-av., near Thirty-third-st.
[illegible] ft corner Calumet-av. and St. John's place.
20x150 ft on Clark-st., near Schiller.
32x110 ft corner Wells and Ohio-sts.
We are now authorized to sell any of the above property at less than the market price, and, to those who will build, give 5 years' time at 6 per cent, payable annually.
W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
85 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE OCTAGON STONE FRONT houses and lots on Vincennes-av., near Thirty-second-st.; price low; terms easy.
Southeast corner Woodland Park and Cottage Grove-av., 125 by 170 feet. This lot combines a fine residence and business site, just north of Thirty-fifth-st.; terms easy; title good.
Five two-story frame houses and lots on Thirty-seventh-st., near Lake-av.
Two-story frame house with 20 feet lot, on Oakley-st., near Fulton. An especial bargain.
Choice lot on East-av., very near Halsted, and Union Stock Yards; price low; terms easy.
Lake-side, near Central Park, 66 feet, south front; must be sold in ten days; great sacrifice.
A. F. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, NOS. 108 AND 110 Indiana-av.—Marble-front house north of Twenty-first-st., $15,000.
INDIANA-AV.—Two marble-front houses near Thirty-third-st., 14 rooms each; price, $8,500 each.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Three houses near Twenty-sixth-st.; prices, $13,000, $9,000, and $20,000.

FOR SALE—8 NEW 3-STORY BRICK AND FRAME houses on Union-av., Forty-first-st., and Bowen-av. Cheap and easy terms, or will rent cheap. B. F. HEAD, 151 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV.—BRICK HOUSE AND lot, No. 269 Prairie-av., near Sixteenth-st.; only $12,000, including furnace, gas-fixtures, and kitchen range. Terms, $1,000 cash, balance to suit purchaser. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK—LOTS IN VICINITY OF South Park, on high ground (grove property), fronting on Prairie-av., Grand Boulevard, and Cottage Grove-av., 5 years' time; 7 per cent interest. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE — IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED city property, parts of the city, and farms in Illinois and Iowa to exchange for farms. GEO. Y. BYRD, 152 LaSalle-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE — OAKWOOD BOULEVARD LOTS. Beautiful lots on Oakwood Boulevard, just south of and adjoining city limits, at low prices, and on very easy terms. Also, lots on Grand Boulevard, on which we can sell very cheap. Apply at once, and offering very advantage for residence purposes. Please call for a plat of this attractive and desirable property. For investment or improvement it cannot be surpassed. Decided bargains will be given to those who purchase at once. The property is very attractive, and eligibles so easy and great to purchase, that it needs only to be seen to be appreciated. Builders and brokers will please make a note of this. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—AT A DECIDED BARGAIN—DESIRable two-story frame house and two lots, 162 South Leavitt-st., 9 rooms, bath, etc.; choice neighborhood; immediate possession. Apply at 158.

FOR SALE—THE FINE RESIDENCE, CORNER BELMONT-av. and Dummy road; sewer in street; only $60 per foot. BOYD & WISNER, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE AND BUSINESS LOTS in manufacturing district fronting Van Horne, Loomis, Seventeenth, Twenty-third, and Western-av. BOYD & WISNER, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, FOR CASH—COTtage, in complete order, with lot and good barn; Forty-fifth-st., west of Ada-av. H. VAN SLYCK & CO., Room 4, 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.—99 YEARS' LEASE OF 24 by 86 feet, east front; 25 feet north of Randolph-st. The most remarkable lease in the city. No responsible dealer being entire term. Only $4,300 if taken at once. A saving of additional prices for such a lease. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, NOS. 108 AND 110 Dearborn-st.
STATE-ST.—20x125 feet, east front, located 130 feet south of Eighty-first-st.
WABASH-AV.—20x142 feet, northeast corner Fifty-seventh-st. To payment for four years if purchaser will build immediately. This is opposite Oakwood. Terms and line place, and is very choice residence property. Easy of access by Englewood trains, which stop at Fifty-fifth and Fifty-eighth-sts.

FOR SALE—HARRISON-ST. AND WESTERN-av. We have some choice lots in the block on southwest corner Western-av. and Harrison-st. We could sell these cheap. We can make special terms with those who will build. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY MOREY & MAGILL, 77 CLARK-st.
Block on Hamilton-st. near Robey-st.
4 lots on Vernon-av., east of Central Park.
3 lots on Ogden-av., near Park; $1,850.
26x136 n w corner Adams-st. and Irving-place.

FOR SALE—16 LOTS ON ROBEY-ST.
For sale or exchange—Fine brick house on Warren-av.
For sale or exchange—House and six lots for a farm.

FOR SALE—LAKE-AV. CORNER FORTY-THIRD-st.—27 ft. front; cheap; will divide into two lots. A. J. GALLOWAY & SON, s. w. corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK-AV. CORNER TWENty-fifth-st.—Three-story and basement stone front house; sixteen rooms; will take smaller place in or out of the city for part pay. A. J. GALLOWAY & SON, s. w. corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—LARGE FRAME house and barn, 50 ft. lot, south of Twenty-third-st. on Calumet-av. Part cash and South Side lots on the avenues. HENRY L. HILL, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY MOREY & MAGILL, 77 CLARK-st., 5 acres on Van Buren and Jackson-st. near California-av. Can be sold out at retail at a large advance.

FOR SALE—BY MOREY & MAGILL, 77 CLARK-st. First-class two-story house, brick cellar, and good barn on Robey-st. near Adams. Other property taken in part payment.
50 feet and frame house on Monroe-st. east of Wood; $6,000.

FOR SALE—84x125 ON THE SOUTHWEST CORner of Butler and Twenty-seventh-st. $2,500. 84x125 on south-west corner of Butler and Twenty-eighth-st. $2,000. HENRY & JACOB WILL, Nos. 151 and 153 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—800 LOTS IN THE DISTRICT BOUNDed by State, Halsted, Twenty-sixth, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Five years' time, 7 per cent. Apply to the owner, ALBERT CRANE, 181 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE PACKING-HOUSE LOTS AT Union Stock-Yards. Sole agents for Packers' Additions. CAS. E. GOODMAN & CO., 72 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE RESIDENCES and lots on South Side. JAMES B. GOODMAN & CO., 72 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN LOTS, BLOCKS, AND tracts. H. W. carner Dearborn and Grand Park. WEST CHICAGO LAND CO., 72 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FRAME HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, ON Thirty-fifth-st., between Indiana and Prairie-ave; cheap; terms easy. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—A LOT 80X198, ON WABASH-AV., near Twenty-eighth-st. Call or address E. B. GAIN, 15 North Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN ON MONTHly payments, 6 cottages and 2 two-story houses, on Polk and Taylor-sts., between Western and Campbell-ave. Inquire on the premises of GEORGE CADWELL.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A fine marble front residence; good location; immediate possession given if desired; small payment down and long time on balance. Address A 24, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BY E. MARKS, 120 WEST LAKE-ST., cottage and lot; also well located lots for business or residence at Oak Park.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Lexington, Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build, no money required down. Might furnish a little to parties if required. Inquire at 125 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SIZED COTTAGE AND LOT, 25x125 feet, on Monroe-st., near Jefferson Park. To a party who can pay cash I will give a bargain on which $2,000 can be realized inside of three months. Also, 10 half inside of one week. Inquire of GEO. B. SICKELS, Room 1, Greenebaum's Bank Building.

FOR SALE—NORTH FRANKLIN-ST.—3-STORY and basement brick house; modern improvements; lot 24x55. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV.—LOT 24X170 FEET, east front, party wall on both sides, brick pairs on lot between Thirtieth and Thirty-first-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—LOT 24X131 FEET, east front, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts.; party wall. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST MONROE-ST.—3-STORY AND basement octagon stone-front house of 16 rooms and lot on Monroe-st., between Honore and Lincoln; a good bargain. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY PROPERTY.
AURORA—Elegant residence and grounds, at a sacrifice.
PONTIAC, Ill.—Good paying business property.
CLIFTON, Ill.—Farm, 40 acres, and good house and four acres in the village.
E. F. WELLS,
188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—A GOOD 160-ACRE farm in Winnebago County, Ill., in sight of Rockford. Call or address E. B. GARD, 15 North Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—LOOK HERE—IF YOU WANT THE best bargain in Illinois, call on your own terms call on J. L. LEONARD, Room 1, 120 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE AND CASH FOR ONE or more brick houses and large lots on South Side; splendid location. C. S. BURDICK, 71 Dearborn-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

IF THE PERSON WHO WAS SEEN TO PICK UP [illegible] pocket-book on the corner of Fourteenth and State-sts. last evening will return the same to 240 it will be paid by MISS MARIA WARD, 62½ Wabash-av.

LOST—A PACKAGE OF MONEY, THURSDAY evening. Any information, or the person finding it returning the same, will be suitably rewarded at 124 South Canal-st.

LOST—A VERY SMALL BLACK-AND-TAN TERrier from No. 1 South Clark-st. Had on his neck a brass bell and collar. A liberal reward will be given for the return of the same.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY R. E. CLARKE & CO., 120 LaSalle-st.: Several splendid houses and lots at Irving Park; will be sold at low figures or exchanged for unincumbered property. Also, several choice residence lots at Washington Heights, Irving Park, and Austin, within two blocks of railroad crossing; both very desirable for business or residence purposes. One block (5 acres) choice grove; two blocks (6½ acres each) prairie; one tract of 20 acres, and one tract of 40 acres; near depots at Washington Heights and Morgan Park, at such prices and terms as will double in value during 1874. Also, two tracts between Clyde and Hazelhurst, 10 acres and 31½ acres, upon very liberal terms; choice for subdividing.

FOR SALE—THE CHOICEST PROPERTY EITHER by the lot, block, or acre, at Washington Heights and Morgan Park, and upon the very liberal terms of ⅓ to ¼ cash, and balance in 3, and 6 years, with interest at 7 per cent per annum. Can be purchased only at the Washington Heights Agency, Room 4, 122 LaSalle-st.
Also, two very choice tracts between Clyde and Hawthorne, adjoining C. B. & Q. R. R., ripe for subdividing, on very liberal terms.
Room 4, 122 South LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NORWOOD PARK—Several choice blocks or lots. The G. & N., P., A., C. R. R. to run through this town.
Ravenswood—Several lots and one block.
Calumet—3 lots, one block, in Allen's Subdivision of Section 25, Township 39, Range 14.
South Evanston—100 feet, choice, at a great bargain.
E. S. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—FIVE ACRES ON the south line of Englewood, suitable for subdivision. Easy terms. GEO. H. & T. ANDREWS, No. 159 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ACRES NEAR BRIGHTON HOUSE. Also, 10 acres in Burnside; 10, 20, or 40 acres in Hyde Park, both within Arnheter-av.; house lots and farms. GEO. H. & T. F. ANDREWS, No. 159 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY—8 MILES W. S. W. of P. O., 10 minutes' walk from railroad near Sheffield, suitable for subdivision. Also 2½ acres near Brighton, already subdivided; cheap if taken soon. HAMILTON & BLO

THE ANTI-RUM CRUSADE.

Progress Made by the Women-Crusaders Yesterday.

A Drunken Row During a Saloon-Meeting at Fort Madison, Ia.

Ladies of North Lewisburgh, O., Camp Out Before a Beer-Shop.

How the Movement Is Progressing at the East.

OHIO.

AT COSHOCTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COSHOCTON, O., Feb. 27.—The ladies' temperance organization is in full blast. One saloon surrendered at 4 p. m., and the liquors were emptied in the gutter. There is great excitement. The band is playing, the bells ringing, and people rejoicing. Lady pickets are stationed at every saloon.

AT GALLIPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALLIPOLIS, O., Feb. 27.—The temperance movement has not made any aggressive movement for a week until to-day. The ladies marched on the saloons in the First Ward, and were kindly received. After their return to the church they received a message from Betz, of the Third Ward, that he surrendered, and himself and wife signed the pledge. A petition praying the Council to pass a prohibitory ordinance is being circulated and largely signed.

AT NORTH LEWISBURG.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NORTH LEWISBURG, O., Feb. 27.—The temperance war has been going on here for two weeks, with success. The women procured an army tent and have camped out in front of a saloon kept by one Shin, and are resolved to stay until he surrenders. The men have been making it warm for him in the way of indictments. He went to Urbana yesterday to get the law, he said, to prevent the women breaking up his business. While there the Sheriff took him in custody on a charge of illegally selling whisky. He had to give bail to the tune of $300 before he could leave town. On his return he got wind of a move that the citizens intended to arrest him for violating the corporation laws. He, therefore, disappeared. Whisky is doomed.

AT CRESTLINE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CRESTLINE, O., Feb. 27.—The temperance sentiment has been developing here rapidly during the past week. Active operations will begin on Monday. A union mass-meeting, in which the various religious organizations will participate, will be held at 1 o'clock on that day in Diamond Hall. The outlook is encouraging.

ILLINOIS.

AT DIXON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DIXON, Ill., Feb. 27.—The great liquor case of Mrs. John White against Phillip Brantigan, proprietor of the Keystone House in this city, for selling whisky to her husband, and which was tried before a Justice Court last fall, when the verdict for plaintiff was $40, but was appealed by defendant to the District Court, was decided to-day. The jury gave damages for the plaintiff in the amount of $200 and costs. The suit has created great excitement in our community, it being the first test case under the new law.

AT PRINCETON.

PRINCETON, Ill., Feb. 27.—The crusaders on the whisky-ring have set the ball to rolling at Henry. A dispatch from that place, this morning, states that the ladies have given the rumsellers notice that on Thursday next they will visit each saloon for the purpose of holding prayer-meetings. The saloon-men express themselves as being very unhappy, but will undoubtedly yield to the ladies' demand without hindering them.

AT TOREVILLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOREVILLE, Ill., Feb. 27.—The interest in the temperance cause is increasing here, and Mrs. W. Atkins flanked the crowds in the street, and, without warning, appeared at the rear door of Beck's saloon, taking the watchful proprietor completely by surprise. He invited them into his sitting-room, adjoining the bar-room, but declined at first to show them into the saloon. They pleaded with him to give up liquor-selling, and he said he would if his brothers in the same cause would. Finally he conducted the ladies into the saloon, and took seeming pride in showing his thousand dollars' stock of liquors. He said he was unable to earn his living at anything else, as he had been bred to the business. The ladies met all of his so-called arguments, but had to leave him without hope of getting him to shut up.

This evening a large temperance meeting was held, at which speeches were made by the Revs. Doremus and Cone, the Hon. James Coy, Mrs. Tarbox, Mrs. Dr. Wheeler, Mrs. Hall, Lyman Child, and others, interspersed with singing and prayer. Every lady in the house pledged herself to sustain the movement against the rumsellers, and every gentlemen pledged himself to sustain the ladies to the last.

The ladies will hold a consultation meeting at 10 a. m. to-morrow. They will probably go the rounds of the saloons in the afternoon.

At the close of the meeting several hard drinkers signed the pledge. The good work is going on.

AT VALPARAISO, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Feb. 27.—The women are still carrying on their street-meetings, with no indication of weariness, although they have been hard at work eleven days. To-day they have indicted several saloon-keepers, who will have an immediate trial, which will help the temperance cause. If Mrs. Livermore comes, as is expected, she will prove a strong help.

INDIANA.

AT FORT WAYNE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 27.—The women's temperance movement has been broached here, and will probably break out in a day or two. A number of Christian women recently held a meeting at the residence of a prominent wealthy lady, and appointed a committee of one from each ward to see how many ladies would promise to join in the movement. A committee of one from each Evangelical Church was also appointed to select the co-operation of various pastors, and ask them to preach on the subject to-morrow. Another meeting will probably be held Monday, when committees will report, and some definite action will be taken. The saloon-keepers are considerably excited, but say they will treat the women with the deference due the sex if attacks are made. The Good Templars' lodges have both expressed themselves as opposed to the movement, and will not co-operate with the women. There are about 150 saloons in the city, and the women have a big task before them. The population is largely composed of Germans, who will resist any attempt to deprive them of their beer.

Last night a number of ladies returning home from a church social stopped to wait for a car, and noticed a small saloon in the western part of the town in full blast. The saloon contained a noisy crowd. The women took a vote as to holding prayer-meeting there, and there was a small majority in favor of doing so. Just as the ladies got near the door, the proprietor came out, and seeing the women he hastily retreated, bolted his doors, extinguished his lights, and let his customers out a back door. The prayer-meeting was postponed, and the ladies went home.

PLYMOUTH, IND.

PLYMOUTH, Ind., Feb. 26.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: We are watching with intense interest the onward march and progress of the war against liquor by the good women of our country, and we bless them for the zeal and energy with which they are carrying on their noble work, and pray for their continued success. There are many here in our little town who would gladly be co-workers with them, but we have not yet begun the good fight, for the lack only of a few leading spirits amongst us. We have borne much with patience; we have suffered long in silence, and have prayed for our loved ones in secret; but now, for the sake of our brothers and fathers, our sons and husbands, let us *work*; work *together*, and in public places; and may the God who hears our prayers in secret reward us openly.

We ask for encouragement and help from our neighboring towns and sympathising sisters, and pray that the good work may soon begin.

LADIES OF PLYMOUTH, IND.

AT INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 27.—The prayer-ure movement is rapidly taking shape here. A number of meetings have been held already. A joint meeting of all the Committees has been called for Monday of next week. At a meeting held last night it was agreed to copy and publish all signatures to liquor-petitions, and in case of forgery to prosecute the forgers.

AT LOGANSPORT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Feb. 27.—The temperance question is still being agitated here. The Hon. William Baxter, author of the famous Baxter bill, of this State, is lecturing here to-night to a large and enthusiastic audience.

AT JEFFERSONVILLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 27.—The women visited several of the saloons in Jeffersonville this morning, gaining admittance at only one place. Meetings were held on the street in front of the saloons closed, and the usual exercises of praying and singing were gone through with. The women then went to Port Fulton, and, while they failed to accomplish anything at the saloons, they obtained a large number of signatures to the pledge, the majority of the signers being young men, and employes of the ship-yards. It is stated on good authority that the liquor-traffic of Jeffersonville has fallen off 30 per cent since the women commenced their movement.

AT NEW ALBANY.

A temperance prayer-meeting was held at New Albany this afternoon, at which the propriety of inaugurating a movement against the saloons was discussed, but no definite action taken. Another meeting will be held to-morrow.

AT CHARLESTON.

The women of Charleston, Ind., commenced a crusade against the saloon-keepers last Thursday, but as yet have not accomplished anything.

IOWA.

AT ATLANTIC.

ATLANTIC, Ia., Feb. 27.—The ladies opened the temperance campaign here yesterday afternoon, and visited nearly every saloon in the place. They were received courteously by all the saloon-keepers, and at one or two places were cordially invited to "take something," which they respectfully declined. No impression seems to have been made on the saloon-keepers as yet, but we understand that they intend to persevere until every saloon in the town is closed. No prayers have yet been offered in any saloon, but it is understood that there will be to-morrow.

AT FORT MADISON.

FORT MADISON, Ia., Feb. 27.—The postal-cards sent to all the saloon-keepers of the city last Wednesday morning, asking them to close their business or they would be called on, and signed by ladies of the Christian temperance cause, seem to have been a burlesque gotten up by some city loafers. However, the ladies, on hearing of the notices, organized themselves, and concluded to push the work just as it was advertised on the bogus cards. They commenced this afternoon by visiting three saloons.—Kroniger's, Frable's, and J. House's place, called "Hole in the Wall." At Frable's they encountered a party of drunken ruffians, who, while the ladies sang, danced, and while praying called for beer, and at last commenced a row, which terminated soon, with no one hurt. The ladies stood their ground, and when the row commenced began to sing, and continued till the excitement was over. They propose visiting three more saloons to-morrow. The drinking element paraded the streets this evening with a band of music, and, to finish the day's entertainment, had a grand row amongst themselves. Considerable excitement still prevails.

AT OTTUMWA.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Feb. 27.—An interesting revival is in progress at the Baptist Church here, led by the Rev. W. H. Brown, the noted revivalist. To-day a small party of ladies and gentlemen visited the saloons and principal business places, inviting the people to attend the meetings, and exhorting to reform, and promising to visit the saloons again. This is believed to be the commencement of a movement in favor of temperance and reform.

AT DUBUQUE.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Feb. 27.—The saloon-keepers of Manchester have been arrested and brought to this city, charged with doing business without a United States license. They are to be examined to-day before United States Commissioner Hobbs.

The druggists and saloon-keepers of Waverley have received notice of an intended visit by the ladies of that place next week.

Charley Donahs, the Hammond convert of this city, has been invited to Manchester to lend his aid as a leader of the praying band for the suppression of intemperance. He is well posted on dram-drinking and immorality.

AT CHARLES CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Feb. 27.—The women of Charles City, Floyd County, Ia., are organizing a crusade on the saloons of the city. They will be in working order in a day or two.

AT THE EAST.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 27.—The temperance movement was inaugurated in this city this afternoon in the Fifteenth Street Baptist Church, Kensington, of which the Rev. E. C. Romaine is pastor. Mrs. Elizabeth French, the leader of the movement here is a doctress, who cures by electricity, sells an anti-dyspeptic baking-powder, and is a professional lecturess on temperance. She has caught this Western movement, and is evidently determined to make capital out of it. About sixty women were present in the church. Mrs. French called for volunteers to accompany her on a raid on the tavern-keepers. About twenty went with her, and the rest remained to pray for a successful result to her mission.

THE FIRST PLACE VISITED

was a lager-beer saloon kept by a German named Christian Hagerlochens, corner of Susquehanna avenue and Fifth street. As the ladies' approach the front doors were locked. Mrs. French then went around to the side door, which was opened, and the following colloquy ensued:

French—May we come in and hold a prayer-meeting in this saloon?

Christian—Certainly not. I have no meeting-room here.

French—May we go up stairs to the bedrooms and pray?

Christian—No; I don't want my boarders disturbed.

French—Don't you sell liquor to men?

Christian—I do; but not to drunken men. I pay my license for it, and want no disturbance around here.

THE CRUSADERS LEFT

without praying, and visited in turn two or three saloons in the same district, all kept by Germans. As in the previous case, the front doors were closed on their approach, but the party, paying no attention to this, stationed themselves at the side doors and prayed and sang for some time. In no case were they interfered with. The proprietor of the last-visited saloon

DESIRED AN OFFICER TO REMOVE THEM,

but he declined, stating that he was not authorized to do so. A considerable crowd had gathered by this time, and several roughs commenced hooting the ladies. This was kept up for some time, and one of the latter, getting somewhat excited, went bitterly. Mrs. French was a little taken aback at this, and, after consideration, determined to return to church. As soon as she entered the building she exclaimed, "The victory is ours," and proceeded to give a highly-colored report of their work.

IN NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The temperance crusaders in New York are patiently waiting for a storm from the West, and expect to begin work in earnest with the opening of next week. Last night the Sons of Temperance gathered in a mass-meeting, when, in an address, the Rev. W. C. Steele said that the Mayor's wife, the District Attorney's wife, Crosby's wife, and Dr. John Hall's wife could sweep the saloons before them as fast as the women of Ohio towns were doing.

On Monday the Seventeenth Street Methodist Church daily temperance prayer-meeting will begin, and on Sunday afternoon a temperance experience-meeting will be held in the Forsyth Street Church.

JERSEY CITY.

Nearly 200 ladies of high social standing in Jersey City met yesterday and organized a Woman's Temperance League. They are not connected with the ladies' praying bands that visit the saloons. Their plan is to district the city, visit families, and urge men, women, and children to sign the total abstinence pledge.

BROOKLYN.

At a mass meeting in Dr. Cuyler's church, in Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dr. Talmage, Dr. Buddington, and Dr. Duryea will speak. A few evenings later the Catholic Temperance Union, of Brooklyn, will have a great demonstration in the Academy of Music, under the patronage of Bishop Laughlin.

PHILADELPHIA.

A dispatch from Philadelphia says that the women's temperance crusade in that city and State continues to be the all-absorbing topic. The Christian ladies of one portion of the city have perfected their plans. Between 300 and 500 women, of the best society, will take part in the war. It is expected that at least 1,000 crusaders will be enlisted within a week. Besides the women's movement, another will be started directly under the auspices of temperance organizations. The plan of operations will be similar to that adopted in Ohio.

AT ITHACA, N. Y.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 27.—Dio Lewis and others addressed a sympathetic audience here last night. After the adjournment, circulars were left at nearly every house, urging the organization of praying bands.

FOREIGN.

Latest Advices from the English Expedition in Ashantee.

The Japanese Rebel Army Besieging Nagasaki.

The Cholera Still Raging Violently in Buenos Ayres.

AFRICA.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Advices from the Gold Coast represent that up to Jan. 29 it was doubtful whether the Ashantees meant peace or war, news having been received that a large force of the enemy was collecting in the rear of the British force. A reconnoissance was made, and this led to a series of battles previously reported, which ended in the capture of Coomassie.

JAPAN.

NAGASAKI, Feb. 10.—The insurgents have advanced to the walls of Nagasaki, and there has been some fighting, with what result is unknown. Foreign residents are safe under the protection of their Consuls and men-of-war in the harbor.

SOUTH AMERICA.

LISBON, Feb. 28.—Late advices from Buenos Ayres have been received. The cholera continues to rage with unabated violence.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—Ex-President Thiers was presented yesterday with an album sent by French residents in New York.

M. Thiers, in expressing thanks for the gift, said: This gift is strong testimony of the esteem of Frenchmen residing in the several American cities, whom distance preserves from the political passions prevailing here, and who represent the impartial judgment of posterity. The noble example of Washington should be a model for all of us. Those who govern France will be fortunate if, unitedly, they succeed in accomplishing the work God gave Washington to achieve alone.

The Court of Appeals has dismissed the claim of Naindorff, who styled himself Louis XVII., pronouncing the man a crafty adventurer.

SPAIN.

BAYONNE, Feb. 27.—The Spanish army under Gen. Morionez has made three attacks on the Carlist force before Bilbos, and was repulsed each time.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Feb. 27.—The Emperor Francis Joseph has returned from his visit to the Czar.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The company which issued proposals for laying a light telegraph cable between England and America has abandoned the enterprise.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—It is officially announced that the Duke of Edinburgh and his bride, accompanied by the Queen, will enter London on the 12th of March.

Mr. Cardwell, late War Secretary, has become Viscount Cardwell.

CENTRAL ASIA.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Special dispatches to the *Daily Telegraph*, from Central Asia, say the Mamud Turkomanse recently made an attack on the Russian fortifications. They were defeated, and, while crossing a frozen river during their retreat, the ice broke, and a large number were drowned.

Gen. Kauffman is to return to Khiva in April.

THE MOIETIES SYSTEM.

How Jayne and His Accomplices Have Squeezed New York Merchants —And How the Government Was Defrauded of Its Share.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The *Tribune* to-morrow will publish a startling story of Custom-House frauds, showing that not only have the merchants been grossly robbed by Jayne and the Custom-House officers, but that the Government, too, has been defrauded by some one. The official report of the Treasury showing the sums received from merchants whose books had been seized, names amounts which do not correspond with the checks paid Jayne and others.

In the case of Rufus Story the Government received only $80,000. Mr. Story to-day stated in the presence of witnesses that he had paid Jayne in person a check for $100,000; that, though made payable to bearer, he knows that Jayne got the money, and that the Government was robbed of $20,000.

Another merchant, Peter Balen, is put down as having paid $10,000 to settle a case against him. He swears he paid $14,500, and that somebody stole the difference.

It appears further that Jayne has been paying to a person who is called

HIS "CONGRESSIONAL PARTNER,"

8 per cent of all of his receipts. It is of course understood that this person is the Boston Simmons' active friend.

Jayne also has lawyers here whom he induces merchants to employ, and these advise the merchants to settle secretly, and Jayne pays the lawyers thus acting for him a small percentage of the profits.

THE OFFICIALS' PLUNDER.

The share in this plundering business of the Collectors, Naval Officers, and Surveyors has also been calculated, and the figures are very startling. The present Collector, Chester A. Arthur, gets $65,545.69; Tom Murphy, $54,918.46, and Moses H. Grinnell, $39,579.80.

All these were Grant appointees. Naval Officer A. H. Laflin, the present incumbent, has netted $83,848.57; E. A. Merritt, his predecessor, $41,164.22; and M. H. Grinnell, $32,917.39, all Grant appointees. Surveyor A. B. Cornell, who comes from Jayne's town, and who is very intimate with him, got $133,377.53; Abraham Wakeman, $12,605.17; George H. Sharpe, $719,144. In no case does the profits of Johnson's appointees exceed $12,000.

The revelations of the *Tribune* show the whole system of moieties to have been a great and gross conspiracy from the first, and that it has resulted in the robbery of nearly $5,000,000 from New York and Boston merchants alone.

DOMINION BOARD OF TRADE.

Proposed Commission for the Examination of Mates and Captains of Vessels—The Cental System Adopted —Insurance—Tribunals of Commerce—Railroad Enterprises—The Bridge Question.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 27.—In the Dominion Board of Trade to-day, a resolution was unanimously adopted that it is advisable that the Government should take steps during the sitting of the Commission at Halifax next summer to get the fullest statistics on the fishery question, and to ascertain how best to protect the land fisheries.

A report was presented on the subject of masters and mates,—in favor of the examination of the masters and mates of all vessels navigating the lakes and rivers of Canada, certificates to be granted by the Government Examiner or Board of Examiners, when masters or mates are found competent,—the certificates to be canceled at any time should the holders prove incompetent.

The question of insurance was next considered. Finally the question of a uniform form of policy was submitted to the Committe to confer with the Insurance Agents and report at the fifth annual meeting of the Board.

The cental rule for the measurement of grain was adopted.

A motion that amounts deposited with the Government by foreign insurance companies, being insufficient, should be increased, was carried.

The sense of the Board was that the work on the Canadian Pacific Railway should commence as soon as possible, but a motion that the matter should not be discussed was carried—34 to 11.

A resolution was adopted that proprietors of mercantile agencies out of Canada be required to appoint persons in each place where they do business to accept service in case of action at law against such agencies.

The question of establishing tribunals of commerce in Canada was recommended for the consideration of the Executive Council of the Dominion Board.

The question of the necessity of a Government railway being subject to the same consequences as common carriers, was next considered, and the following resolution unanimously carried:

WHEREAS, The Government has assumed a position and received emoluments as common carriers over public works owned by the Dominion; therefore, it is the opinion of this Board that a law should be enacted legalizing suits to be brought against them for loss or damage of life or property in the name of the party or parties having jurisdiction over these works on behalf of the Government, and judgment against such agents shall be assumed as against themselves.

Strong opinions were expressed against bridging the Detroit and other navigable rivers at a low level, and in favor of tunneling as the correct way. A committee was appointed to investigate the matter and represent the views of the Board to the Government.

A resolution recommending the Government to increase the issue of silver was negatived.

A resolution in favor of free postal delivery in towns and cities was carried unanimously.

A resolution expressing the appreciation of the Board of the presence of the delegation from the National Board of Trade of the United States was adopted.

Other complimentary resolutions were passed, and the Board adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

The St. Croix Land Grant Matter at Last Settled.

The Railroad Bills in the Wisconsin Legislature.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 27.—After occupying the attention of the Legislature more or less for years, the St. Croix land-grant question is in a fair way of satisfactory settlement. The Assembly devoted last evening to considering the bills disposing of the grant in Committee of the Whole. To the Senate bill conferring the grant on the North Wisconsin and the Chicago & North Pacific Air-Line Companies, an amendment was offered and rejected to compel the West Wisconsin Railway Company to relay its track to Tomah. An amendment was offered providing that actual settlers on any railroad lands who had entered prior to 1870, on sections not exceeding 160 acres, shall be allowed to retain the land by the payment of $3 per acre. It was opposed by Representatives of the St. Croix region as unnecessary, and only designed to delay, and was finally amended, changing the date to 1874, and adopted—49 to 46. Unable to engraft any more amendments, Mr. West offered

A SUBSTITUTE

confering the grant on the Wisconsin Railway Company and moved that it be printed and made a special order for 11 a. m. to-day. At that hour consideration of the first special order, the Railway Commissioner bill, was interrupted by a call for the land-grant special order, which Mr. Martin, temporarily in the Chair, decided in order, and a motion to take it up was carried—52 to 41.

Mr. West renewed his motion to substitute the bill conferring the grant on the Wisconsin Railroad Company, and advocated it on the ground that it provided for the building of a land-grant road in five years, and for building roads in the Chippewa Valley and Southwestern Wisconsin.

Mr. Caswell moved the previous question, and after the call of the House, the main question was ordered—59 to 36.

Mr. West's substitute was rejected by a vote of 36 to 61.

The Senate bill, with the amendment in regard to actual settlers, which carries it back to that body, was

ORDERED TO A THIRD READING—

56 to 32.

Mr. Bingham moved to reconsider, and took that occasion to make quite a speech against the bill favored by the majority and for the rejected one. The motion to reconsider was tabled.

A motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill failed—46 to 36,—not two-thirds.

The most active advocates of the bill were Messrs. Fifield, Caswell, Bowman, and Winans. Its opponents were Messrs. Bingham and West.

The Assembly this morning, after considerable debate, referred to the Judiciary Committee the Senate resolutions given yesterday, asking the Secretary of the Interior to withhold patents on the lands to the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company.

Consideration of the bill for the appointment of a Board of Railroad Commissioners was cut short by the land-grant special order. After an amendment had been adopted requiring the appointment within thirty days, a joint resolution was adopted directing the School Land Commissioners to have the Sturgeon Bay Canal lands classified by the Commissioners appointed by them.

SENATE BILLS

were concurred in dividing Marathon County, and creating the County of Lincoln; providing for the safe keeping of the report of the Geological Survey; relating to embezzlement by carriers.

The Assembly bill passed in relation to building town halls jointly by tax and subscription, especially for Grange, and some local bills.

SENATE.

The bill ordered to a third reading on Wednesday, known as the Potter bill, classifying and fixing the maximum rates of freight, and raising the per centage of license to 4 per cent, and providing Commissioners, was passed; also a bill relating to the purchase of stationery for the State Assembly.

BILLS WERE CONCURRED IN

relating to the sale of real estate of infants; legalizing lists of jurors as made by Boards of Supervisors; enabling telegraph companies to issue bonds to extend their lines; making the price paid for abstracts of titles taxable in bills of costs; to confer upon County Courts certain trusts; to amend the revised statutes relative to alienation by deed.

Both Houses had sessions to-night. The Assembly concurred in the Senate bill conferring the St. Croix land-grant on the Chicago & North Pacific Air-Line, and North Wisconsin, jointly—58 to 27.

RAILROAD BILLS.

The bill reported by the Joint Select Committee on Tariffs and Transportation, taxing railroads, express, and telegraph companies, 4 per cent on their gross receipts, and providing for a Board of Railroad Commissioners, was passed—69 to 14. This is essentially different from the Senate bill, and will doubtless fail in the Senate.

The bill establishing passenger rates and regulating the number of brakemen on railroads, was passed under a suspension of the rules.

The Senate concurred in some slight amendments to the Land-grant bill.

MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 27.—The movement for the repeal of the law exempting Church property from taxation appeared in the Senate to-day, several petitions being presented on the subject, and a bill introduced proposing a constitutional amendment to that effect passed.

The House passed bills protecting hotel-keepers against careless owners of valuables and delinquent boarders; memorializing Congress for the improvement of the Red River North.

In the presence of a large lobby of ladies, the Senate gave the most of the afternoon to the bill appropriating money to aid the Magdalen Home, of St. Paul, which was finally referred to a committee with instructions to prepare a bill providing that that and similar institutions in large towns may demand and receive the funds arising from fines upon inmates of houses of ill-fame, and a portion of the receipts from liquor-licenses.

Mr. Burrows, sitting Senator from the Twenty-eighth District, whose seat is contested, made a speech this afternoon, declaring that he was approached before his nomination and asked to pledge his vote for Ramsey's re-election to the Senate, and because he would not pledge and could not be defeated in the convention Ramsey's friends put an independent candidate against him, and made every effort for his defeat, including irregularities willfully perpetrated by the election officers in districts where he had a majority. He did not accuse Ramsey of even knowing of the conduct of his friends, but cited this as an example of the disposition of a dying order of politicians.

Both houses are overcrowded with work, and are commencing to hold night meetings.

IOWA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

DES MOINES, Feb. 27.—The Senate was engaged all day in the consideration of the Campbell Railroad bill. The contest between the friends and opponents of railroad legislation is becoming excited, and at present it looks doubtful as to whether anything can be done in the Senate to change the present law.

THE LIQUOR LAW.

Numerous petitions are coming in from all parts of the State asking for the repeal of the Prohibitory Liquor law, but it is doubtful whether any attempt will be made to that end.

DANIEL DREW WELL.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The report that Daniel Drew is in ill health is wholly unfounded. He was probably never in better physical condition.

WASHINGTON.

(Continued from the First Page.)

extending the time for the completion of the Green Bay & Lake Michigan Canal. Passed.

RELIEF BILL.

Mr. BAYARD, from the Finance Committee, reported favorably on the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to give Thomas Hillhouse, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at New York, a credit of $185,000 on his stamp account. Passed. This bill is to relieve that officer of the proceeds of the sale of internal revenue stamps embezzled by James J. Johnson, a clerk in his office, without default or negligence of the Assistant Treasurer.

Mr. BAYARD, from the Finance Committee, reported a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate whether any additional legislation is required to prevent defalcations by officers receiving and disbursing United States revenue stamps and public money, and whether persons having the custody of such stamps and money should not in all cases be required to give bonds, with security, for the proper execution of their duty. Passed.

SAN FRANCISCO MINT.

Mr. SARGENT, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported favorably on the House bill making available certain unexpended balances to construct a branch mint in San Francisco. Passed.

THE WHISKY TRAFFIC.

The bill providing for the appointment of a Commission in regard to the alcoholic liquor traffic, being unfinished business from the morning hour of yesterday, was taken up, and the amendment of Mr. Morrill, of Missouri, appropriating $10,000 for the expenses of the Commission agreed to.

Mr. THURMAN opposed the passage of the bill, on the ground that it would be an entering-wedge for Congress to enter upon legislation affecting the rights and powers of States. Pending discussion, the morning hour expired, and the House bill in regard to

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION

was taken up.

Mr. SUMNER offered a substitute for the House bill providing that the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence shall be national in its character; that arrangements shall be left in the hands of the original Commission, and shall be carried out to conform to the provisions of the act of Congress, and that no money shall be appropriated from the National Treasury on account of the celebration.

In advocating the adoption of the amendment Mr. Sumner said that one of the first votes of the Commission went to show that the celebration should be national in character and not international, as they provided that it should be open from the anniversary of the battle of Lexington to the anniversary of the battle of Yorktown, but a change came over the deciding spirits, and they now wanted to have a world's fair. The two ideas were inconsistent, inharmonious, twins bound together by an unnatural ligament like those two now lying on the surgeon's table in Philadelphia. England would be invited to participate, and, taking her seat on the Centennial bench, would listen to an arraignment of George III. and his tyrannical qualifications. Italy would have representatives of her two sovereigns, Victor Emanuel, and Pius IX. Germany would have a representative of her Emperor, who believed in the right divine. Austria would be represented by her descendant of Joseph II., who declined to introduction to Benjamin Franklin, giving as a reason that his business was to be a royalist. Kings and Queens, Emperors, Princes, and potentates would be invited, and this Republic would be expected to welcome them. He did not think they should be invited, as it would not be consistent with our own self-respect. Another thing: a World's Fair here would be different from one in Europe. The exhibition would not have the same number of people as drawn by European exhibitions. We had but 40,000,000 people in this country, while the world's fairs of London, Paris, or Vienna had all of Europe to patronize them. It would be premature to attempt to hold a world's fair here only three years after that at Vienna. He did not think the country able to incur the expense of this exhibition.

Mr. SCOTT said that when the House bill on this subject was passed, and sent to the Senate, it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, of which Senator Sumner was then Chairman. The very title of the bill referred to an international exhibition. If Boston had been agreed upon as the place for holding the exhibition there would have been no adverse resolution in the Massachusetts Legislature. If this international exhibition failed, it would be because Congress failed to comply with the obligation resting upon it to make it a success. He had understood from the Board of Finance that if Congress would appropriate $3,000,000, $1,500,000 payable the present year, and $1,500,000 payable the year after, the exhibition could be made a success. Congress should not hesitate to appropriate three, five, or even eight millions of dollars to make the exhibition such as to have the products of our country compared with other nations. He had no doubt whatever of the power of the General Government to make such appropriation. The exhibition was not a Pennsylvania project, but a great national project, and if it failed, the skirts of Pennsylvania would be cleared from disgrace. The people of Pennsylvania regarded it as a national enterprise, and had the honor of the nation, as well as that of their own State, at stake.

Mr. WEST submitted an amendment to the army appropriation bill repealing so much of the act of July 7, 1838, as provides for the detail of officers of the army as Acting-Paymasters, and providing that hereafter the Secretary of War shall have authority to make such details and to prescribe bonds which he may consider necessary to be given by officers so detailed. Ordered printed and to lie on the table.

Mr. STEWART moved that when the Senate adjourn it be to meet on Monday next. Agreed to.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. CARPENTER said on Monday next, after the pending bill should be disposed of, he would ask the Senate to take up for reference his bill in regard to a new election in Louisiana, and would ask the indulgence of the Senate to enable him to submit some remarks thereon.

Mr. WEST said, as a member of the Appropriation Committee, having charge of the Army Appropriation bill, he would ask to have that considered as soon as the pending bill should be disposed of to the exclusion of everything else.

The Senate then went into executive session, and soon after adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE FRANKING BILL.

Mr. TYNER moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday by which the bill reviving the franking privilege was rejected. He said he would call it up when the members were more generally in their seats, and that his object was to move to recommit the bill to the Post-Office Committee with instructions to report back the third section only, which relates to the free circulation of weekly newspapers in counties of their publication, and for the free exchange of newspapers between publishers.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The House at 1:40 went into Committee of the Whole on the Private Calendar, Mr. Orth in the chair.

The Committee rose and reported a number of private bills which passed.

THE FRANKING BILL AGAIN.

Mr. TYNER, referring to his motion to reconsider the vote, rejecting the bill reviving the franking privilege, said that, after thinking the matter over more fully, and taking counsel of friends, he had concluded to withdraw that motion, and he gave notice that on Monday next he would introduce a bill and move to pass it under a suspension of the rules, for the free circulation of weekly newspapers.

Mr. SHANKS entered a motion to reconsider the vote of yesterday rejecting the bill to revive the franking privilege, to be called up hereafter.

House adjourned.

OHIO.

The Secretary of State and the Stationery Contracts.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 27.—A. T. Wicoff, Secretary of State, to-day received the first information that a committee of the Constitutional Convention sitting at Cincinnati had undertaken an examination as to the prices of articles of stationery furnished the Convention from his office, through the publication in the newspapers of a report made by the Committee on Expenditures, in which they profess to make a comparison of those prices at which the Committee say similar articles are offered by a house in Cincinnati. Capt. Wicoff to-day sent to both branches of the General Assembly and to the Constitutional Convention an earnest request for the appointment of Committees to investigate the whole matter of the purchase of stationery by him. Wicoff informs your reporter that had the Committee of the Convention given him a hearing he would have explained every item of expenditure employed in the comparison made by the Committee to the satisfaction of any impartial judge. This explanation consists in the fact that while all the articles issued from his office are charged at the prices paid for them by the State, some articles belong to the State, purchased in former years at prices higher than are now paid in other cases. He says there is plainly a misapprehension on the part of the Committee as to the kind and quality of articles furnished from his office, and as to other particulars.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

The Silk-Weavers' Strike in Philadelphia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—A largely-attended meeting of the silk-weavers on a strike was held this afternoon in the Thompson Street Church, Andrew Black presiding. It was unanimously resolved that the meeting form themselves into one body and compel those still working to come out along with them. The dyers, numbering thirty-six, from Messrs. Shepards' mills, entered at this juncture and announced that the firm had offered them an advance of 8 per cent, which they refused. The following resolution was then adopted, amid great applause:

Resolved, That we, the dyers, singers, and pressers stand by the weavers till they obtain their just demands.

The meeting shortly afterwards adjourned. The Messrs. Shephard say they will not concede the terms demanded by the strikers.

The Railroad Engineers' Convention at Cleveland.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 27.—The Engineers' Brotherhood held a long session to-day, with what result it is impossible to ascertain. The delegates are evidently happier and more hopeful than hitherto, although it is generally conjectured that there is a strong disagreement over the expulsion of Wilson, many thinking that the result may be the dissolution of the Brotherhood into two factions—the war and peace parties.

The Lake Shore Superintendent to-day gave passes to all engineers that desired them, and refunded the money paid by engineers for fares on that line in coming to the Convention.

Railroad authorities here are considerably disturbed by the prospects of a strike, but will meet any such movement firmly and without compromise.

The Council will probably adjourn to-morrow.

The Iron-Works Troubles at Newport, Ky.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 27.—The proprietor of Swift's Rolling-Mills, at Newport, Ky., to-night telegraphed to Gov. Leslie, of Kentucky, for protection to enable him to resume work at his rolling-mills, also to the Secretary of War for a detachment of soldiers from Newport Barracks to guard the boats he is constructing for the Government.

CROP STATISTICS.

Estimates as to the Local Consumption of the Last Wheat Crop During the Current Crop Year—The Prospective Supply of Hogs for Summer Packing.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Feb. 27.—The *National Crop Reporter* will publish to-morrow, as a special feature, deductions from the reports of its correspondents in relation to the local consumption during the current crop year of the last crop of wheat in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin. The estimates are furnished in the shape of a percentage of the total crop, the following being an abstract of the main features: The eight States named produced in 1873 an approximate of 168,000,000 bushels, and the average consumption is placed at 36½ per cent, or an equivalent of 61,500,000 bushels. In connection with these figures is given the estimated consumption in the same States, at five bushels per capita of population per annum, the basis of population being the census of 1870. According to this method, the consumption would be nearly 57,000,000 bushels. The *Reporter* also gives its estimates in relation to the prospective supply of hogs for summer packing. The returns, including the same States mentioned, above the estimated number that will be fed for this trade, average in the eight States 50 per cent below the number similarly fattened last year. Wisconsin returns 80 per cent, as compared with last year, and Minnesota 42 per cent, being respectively the highest and lowest averages of the several States.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—For the Upper Lakes, stationary and rising barometer, southwest to northwest